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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Vibrations Are Not Power

Calmness Has Its Influence

Gold Worth Searching For

¶ **Maneuvers**—The tread of German troops, mobilizing for nation-wide maneuvers, vibrates through the chancelleries of Europe. Despite reassurances contained in German press releases, high government and military officials train their glasses on the Reich, swing them curiously toward Czechoslovakia, allow them to trace the purposeful construction of the Siegfried Line. After Austria, Europe feels that merit lies in alertness. It is argued that the Siegfried Line implies that the Reich has adopted a solely defensive role in the West, which (coupled with certain military weaknesses revealed by the Austrian invasion and the Spanish experiment) call for revision of the German war plan. This would explain the vastness of the mobilization. But it does not guarantee against the possibility of new pressure on Czechoslovakia should Viscount Runciman's mediatorial efforts come to naught, nor does it augur well for peace should some untoward incident upset the hair-trigger balance of power politics. • So Europe keeps its own "watch on the Rhine"—for nations armed are nations alarmed.

¶ **Czechoslovakia** — Rotund straw piles stretch across the rich valley lands of mountain-sheltered Czechoslovakia. Harvest is ended, barns are full. From cote and village men who bu. lately have wielded the scythe now shoulder duffel bags and head for mobilization camps, for Czechoslovakia, too, is holding maneuvers—the sort that makes the Czech military array one of the best drilled and best equipped in Europe.

¶ **Naturally** there is some speculation over the simultaneousness of German and Czech mobilization, but there is no good reason to doubt the sincerity of the calm face France and Britain are maintaining, and Czech statesmen seem inclined to follow the larger democracies' example. Thus the nations where misgivings over the Reich military mobilization naturally might be expected, set the world an example of poise and international good manners by accepting Germany's assurance that its fall maneuvers are not aggressive. • The expectancy of good frequently encourages the demonstration of good.

¶ **Changkufeng**—A Soviet honor guard stands stiffly at attention to the east of the Siberia-Manchukuo border. To the west, near the crest of Changkufeng Hill, stands a small detachment of Japanese. There's the boom of a gun at noon, and a small knot of officers from both detachments confer. At 6:15 comes a rifle volley, and the negotiations, arranged previously in Moscow, end. The unofficial border war at Changkufeng is over. But is it? Already there are charges of non-observance of the armistice. Already it seems likely that the "hidden war" Russia has been waging with Japan since 1936 moves on apace. • And 3,000 Russian casualties and a third as many Japanese testify to the futility of it.

¶ **Brandenburg**—Again the ropes of international communication tauten, shrink, and a factor of universal interdependence—ready intercourse between the continents—gains new emphasis. The giant Focke-Wulf monoplane, Brandenburg, completes its round trip (from Berlin to New York and back again) in record time. It demonstrates its objective—that Germany is ready to "fly mail across the Atlantic at any time." Calmly efficiently, with the casualness of a routine flight, Captain Henke and his three companions, take off in their 24-passenger, four-motored commercial plane at 9:02 a. m. Saturday, from Floyd-Bennett Field. They land at Tempelhof Airdrome, Berlin, at 9:57 Sunday morning. New York to Berlin in 19 hours and 55 minutes! • Hughes, Corrigan, Henke—shuttles of international intercourse weaving in the sky patterns of mankind's potential neighborliness.

¶ **Gold**—The items were headed: "Hunt for Sunken Treasure." One tells of a giant Dutch dredger at work in the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, digging for gold that went down with the Lutine in 1799. The other reports that the Italian salvage ship, Falco, is resuming attempts to recover silver bullion from the Ward steamer, Meridia, sunk in 1931 off the Virginia Capes. Also comes a belatedly read item, "Gold," (June Atlantic) which speaks of Herculean efforts to wrest the yellow metal from old California workings. There's fascination in such items. They suggest romance, adventure, the lure of hidden treasure. But more, they arouse admiration for the perseverence, intelligence, and fortitude with which men pit their wealth and work and time against the hazards of natural forces. • Cogitating thus—on what men will venture for sudden wealth—thought follows through to this: How surely the divining rod of right desire leads to wealth unassailable when, with perseverence, intelligence and willing work, men seek the gold of true worth—sometimes seemingly hidden, but ever divinely available.

Britain Said to Lead U. S. In Its Labor Relations

British employers and workers say America is 25 years behind in co-operative action.

An authority on American labor relations reports on the experience of Britain's highly articulated labor practices, in terms of what they can and may mean to the United States. Following is the first of six articles, based on an extensive survey abroad. The writer's conclusions further illuminate the British field of inquiry covered by President Roosevelt's commission of inquiry into British and Scandinavian labor relations, whose report is now being compiled.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 15—Relations of industry and labor are 25 years or more farther ahead in Great Britain than in the United States, according to the prevailing analysis among employers, as well as among leaders of organized labor.

As British employers for the most part see the American situation, they point out that the United States is now going through the period of union recognition, and that Great Britain passed that stage many years ago.

"The United States seems to be doing what we did a long time back," commented a national figure in the ranks of British industrial employers. "Recognition of trade unions is essential to our whole scheme.

"Unless you have that, you can't build the machinery of collective bargaining.

"If well organized trade unions had not been formed on one side and well established employers' federations on the other, how could we have successfully set up the machinery for the avoidance and settlement of trade disputes?"

Difference in the U. S.

This is the heart of the British system of industrial relations and the essential difference between the two countries, as organized labor in America would interpret it—the fact that employers and labor unions in industry have negotiated with each other on a broad scale over a period of years.

Similarly a leading trade union authority of Great Britain observed: "The situation in the United States is totally different than it

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

British Coal Miners Seek Shorter Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Whitley Bay, England

Delegates to the recent annual conference of the Mineworkers' Federation here passed a resolution calling for the immediate reduction of working hours in all coal mines in the country because of the intense heat conditions to which workers are subjected. The executive of the federation was instructed to take all possible steps to bring about the reduction in hours.

One delegate, Mr. S. Blackledge of Lancashire, told of experiencing temperatures of 105 degrees Fahrenheit at the coal face, with water at 112 degrees, the earth at 105 degrees, and the strata at 115 degrees in a pit which he recently visited. The coal face was two miles from the pit bottom, where the temperature was but slightly lower.

Tammany Leader on Trial In $100,000,000 Racket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—In the most dramatic move against a major New York politician since William Marcey (Boss) Tweed was sentenced to prison in 1873, James J. Hines, Tammany District Leader, went on trial today before Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the State Supreme Court on the charge of participating with Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer in the operation of the city's $100,000,000 a year policy racket.

With 300 veniremen in the courtroom, Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney, and Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for the defense, began selecting a jury of 12 and two alternates.

Mr. Hines, one of the ranking powers in Tammany's political kingdom, is charged specifically with conspiring to influence, intimidate and to bribe public officials in order to assure protection to the Harlem policy racket, after Schultz organized in 1930. The defendant is alleged to have received a first fee of $1,000 when he entered into the alleged conspiracy and the indictment in addition charges him with 12 separate felony counts.

Only Two on Trial

Mr. Hines went on trial with only one of the nine persons named in the indictment and that one was Martin Weintraub, a minor figure, who defended lottery offenders for a fixed fee. Three of the original defenders, J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis, George Weinberg, a lieutenant of Schultz, and Harry Schoenhaus, who has been described as handling financial details of the racket, have all turned state's evidence and it is understood will testify for the State against Mr. Hines.

The remaining four named in the indictment have either passed on or are missing.

Special interest surrounds Davis, since it is charged that he took over the policy racket after Schultz was murdered in Newark on Oct. 23, 1935.

While technically this trial is merely another major racket case, it is actually elevated above this level because of the fact that a conviction would undoubtedly increase the prestige of Mr. Dewey, who has been frequently mentioned for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, with some observers seeing him ultimately as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Four Years Study

The trial today is the consummation of four years of painstaking accumulation of evidence. On Feb. 19, 1934, the first step was taken that led to the indictment against Mr. Hines. On that date Second Deputy Commissioner of Police Harold Alleb raided offices of Jules Martin, lieutenant of Schultz, and found what was said to be office records involving a prominent official. Mr. Dewey, in January, 1937, made his first move on a broad front, raiding simultaneously several bankers and policy headquarters, arresting nearly a hundred persons

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Maytag Strike, Frey Says, Run By Communist

AFL official gives names of alleged Communists in auto and other unions in the U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Dropping a broad hint of even more sensational developments to come, the Dies Committee, investigating un-American activities today heard John P. Frey, AF of L official, charge that the recent strike at the Maytag Washing Machine Company, of Newton, Iowa, was directed by a Communist.

By means of a document prepared 15 years ago by the United Mine workers, Mr. Frey attempted to show that upon directions from Moscow, Communist organizers are using the CIO as a means of "boring" into the labor movement and eventually the United States Government itself.

As Mr. Frey resumed his testimony, which he said would go on for at least three more days, the Committee drew the curtain briefly on charges of Communist activity on the Pacific Coast slated for future investigation.

Names Alleged Communists

The charges, contained in a report submitted by Edward Sullivan, Committee investigator, involved:

1. The motion picture industry, which is alleged to be supporting agitators in the agricultural regions of California as well as Spanish Loyalists.

2. Harry Bridges, CIO maritime chief, who allegedly receives support from "official Government sources."

Mr. Frey named William Sentner as the Communist who directed the Electrical Workers' strike at the Maytag plant. He said Sentner was formerly a district organizer for the Communist Party in Missouri and has a "lengthy police record" for activities in connection with labor disturbances. Sentner, he said, was recently relieved by James Lustig, whom he described as "another known Communist."

Placing in the record what he said was a list of officials of the Communist Party, Mr. Frey called special attention to the name of Wyndham Mortimer, recently deposed as Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers of America for alleged Communist activities.

"You will note," said Mr. Frey, "that Mortimer was a member of the Committee at the same time that he was Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers."

Points New Danger

Mr. Frey expressed the opinion that the larger number of semi-skilled workers in industrial unions as distinguished from craft unions made them more fertile ground for Communism.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Committee Chairman, announced that John L. Lewis, CIO chief, has been invited to appear to refute charges made by the AFL spokesman.

No motion picture stars nor officials of the industry were specifically named in the Sullivan charges. The report merely stated that, "one of the most important phases of the agitation throughout the agricultural regions of California has been the ease with which these communistic groups have obtained funds for their work.

"No small part of these funds have been obtained from those engaged in the motion picture industry, evi-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3

War Thrift Urged in Japan

Wide World

Tokyo Observes Economic War Week

"Sandwich" sign men leave the Municipal Office to parade in Tokyo's four largest shopping centers calling attention to current stringency and urging thrifty buying.

Japan "Rationing" to pay war costs: Page 2.

Soviet Claims Truce Violated; Japan Claims the Same Thing

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Soviet Government indicated today the carrying out of the Changkufeng Armistice Agreement had been delayed by new border difficulties which almost resulted in an armed clash shortly after the truce went into effect Aug. 11.

The difficulties first were disclosed in a Soviet communique last night stating that a new outbreak of fighting on the disputed Siberian-Korean frontier had been narrowly averted when Japanese troops moved into advanced positions after the truce.

The troops were withdrawn, the announcement said, after Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff warned Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu that "the USSR will consider the armistice violated" if they were permitted to hold their new positions.

While Japanese compliance with Litvinoff's demand removed dangers of an immediate clash, the Soviet Government was said still to be dissatisfield with the attitude of Japanese military representatives at Changkufeng.

Tokyo Says Truce Violated

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Domei, the official Japanese news agency, said today that Soviet Russian troops had violated the Changkufeng truce by constructing dugouts within the no-man's land agreed upon when the border fighting was ended Aug. 11.

The news agency said the Japanese had protested to the chief of staff of the Far Eastern Red army, and he had promised to enforce observance of the truce, but that Soviet troops continued to build dugouts in the 180-yard-wide neutral zone separating the Japanese and Russians along the four-mile front.

Sino-Japanese developments: Page 2.

Paris 'Ridicules' Forecasts of War; Czechs Keep Calm

Officials accept Reich word that maneuvers are not aggressive—Council to convene.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 15 (AP)—Authoritative circles today indicated the Czechoslovak Government was willing to accept German assurances to Great Britain and France that Germany's fall war maneuvers were not aggressive.

These sources indicated such assurances have been given and apparently were acceptable to London and Paris.

Prague officials therefore determined not to worry any more than the French and British concerning Germany's extensive concentration of reserves along its borders.

A regular meeting of Czechoslovakia's Supreme War Council Aug. 16 was expected to be routine.

Czech Maneuvers Begin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Aug. 15—Czechoslovakia has also begun military maneuvers this week end now that harvest is finished.

These maneuvers, unlike those in Germany, now proceeding on so large a scale, are of very quiet and modest dimensions—apparently so as not to give Germany any cause for provocation.

Meanwhile, the Czech Ministry of Defense has taken steps against representatives of the officers' association which issued last week end a manifesto declaring the authority of the State should not be further undermined and that no retreat from the present position should be made in the Sudeten German question.

Officers responsible for the manifesto, it is stated, must answer charges of breaking the law which forbids their interference in politics.

While such a manifesto undoubtedly expressed the feeling which is growing under the continued tension in Czechoslovakia, it can only serve as new food for German propaganda which authorities do not wish to supply.

[In London official British spokesmen maintained, however, that the frank open character of German maneuvers and the "calm" atmosphere of the Continent was reassuring to Europe's peace.

They insisted there was no thought of questioning Germany's right to conduct whatever maneuvers it wished or of being surprised that Reichsführer Hitler's military games were so thorough.

A British military attaché is attending east Prussian maneuvers, they added.]

Viscount Runciman, continuing his conferences, on Saturday, Aug. 13, met Thcodor Liebig, Chairman of an association of Sudeten German industrialists, and Wolfgang Richter, Deputy of the Henlein Party. From them, it is stated, he heard complaints regarding the alleged flight of industry to Czech areas.

Inquiries Unconfirmed

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (AP)—Dispatches from Czechoslovakia seem to bear out the belief, which could not be confirmed here, that Britain and France last week made informal inquiries in Berlin concerning the nature of Germany's maneuvers.

Prague reports said the two Governments had been told the maneuvers were without aggressive aims which to some extent allayed Czechoslovak fears.

The official German news agency, Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro, issued a statement apparently designed to lessen apprehension concerning the war games saying exaggerated reports were "a new attempt by interested foreign circles to stir up uneasiness in the European general public."

A terse official announcement said Reichsführer Adolf Hitler witnessed a military display at Jüterbog, one of Germany's largest military training grounds near Berlin.

German "War Games" Begin, Page 5.

France admits situation in Europe critical but finds positive factors that are encouraging.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 15—Without attempting to deny that Europe is passing through a critical phase, French Government circles are by no means darkly pessimistic.

Rumors that war is imminent or inevitable within the next few weeks or months are described authoritatively as "ridiculous" and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet has just authorized a statement decrying such alarmist press reports and declaring that the Government of France is definitely "not alarmed."

"Contrary to certain reports heard abroad especially in America," the spokesman of the French Foreign Office declared, "we are not in the least anticipating war in the autumn or earlier. We realize that the situation is serious and that constant watchfulness and calmness are essential but we are very far from being either fearful or gloomy over the European outlook."

More Than "Official"

This reasonable attitude cannot be dismissed as mere "official optimism." It undoubtedly represents accurately the tone of French Governmental and diplomatic opinion—that is to say, of many of those Frenchmen who should be best informed and best qualified to know what is really going on.

It is true that this calm and absence of pessimism is not shared by some other well-informed French observers, outside of official circles, such as Pertinax, well-known writer on foreign affairs. Many responsible Frenchmen unquestionably feel that the period from now until late autumn will be the most crucial testing time of all for peace. But nowhere in France is there the slightest kind of panic or even disposition to ignore the many encouraging positive factors which effectively rule out any dark defeatist attitude toward the present situation.

Constructive Factors

These constructive elements were summarized by a Government spokesman as follows:

1. The Franco-British Entente, sealed by the recent visit of the English King and Queen has never been so clear to the rest of the world. This is a powerful factor for peace since, according to "Mein Kampf" Reichsführer Hitler's whole program of expansionism is based on the initial move of separating France and Britain. In French eyes, this close Franco-British solidarity stopped Herr Hitler on May 21 when he seemed on the verge of invading Czechoslovakia. France is convinced that some joint stand of unwavering firmness would have the same effect again.

2. Viscount Runciman's presence at Prague greatly increases the chances that a compromise settlement will be found for Czechoslovak - German tension. This is expected to tide over the tension of the moment by some provisional face-saving arrangement, even if a real solution of the complex minority question is not reached at the present time. The French point out as a very encouraging and significant fact that Germany accepted Lord Runciman and his mission after proclaiming loudly that the Sudeten-German affair was a purely German issue and that no outside interference would be tolerated.

3. The settlement through armistice of the Russo-Japanese conflict is taken here as heartening proof of the desire of both peoples and Governments for peace. It is pointedly recalled that the same pessimism which now forecasts a general war over Czechoslovakia this autumn was equally sure that Russo-Japanese hostilities would develop into a thoroughgoing war and probably into a general conflagration.

4. For more than two years the conflict in Spain, despite its extremely explosive nature from an international point of view, has been successfully localized and kept from spreading to the rest of Europe. The French Government confidently expects a favorable reply from Gen. Francisco Franco

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Economics in the News

The Scramble for Gold—European Hoarders Put Up Price of the Yellow Metal in London—Dollar-Pound Exchange

By H. B. E.

As barometric a place as any to watch in the seething caldron of Europe is the gold market in London. Of all commodities, gold is the most sensitive to war talk. For, in spite of its dethronement in most countries as the standard of value, it is still regarded with esteem as a store of value in time of uncertainty. Of late weeks continental buyers have been scrambling for this safety-first gold in London. In that movement one can observe the new concern over war which has spread throughout Europe.

Orders for the buying and selling of gold by private persons converge upon London because London is the greatest free market for gold. Most countries nowadays do not allow any dealings in gold at all. In the United States, for example, an Italian immigrant who brought all her savings over in a gold brick has had the brick confiscated. This attitude has enhanced London's importance as the gold market.

The world's mines, of course, are the chief sellers. They have never been so active before. Metal is being drawn out of the earth so fast that the economists who, a decade ago, prognosticated a gold shortage must be rubbing their eyes. In bulk the output is twice as much as it was a decade ago. But there are other "mines" which sometimes irrupt as fast as the gold mines. These are the hoards of rich men and companies. Only a year ago they were disgorging metal even faster than the world's mines. A rumor has gone around the world that President Roosevelt intended to cut the $35 price at which the United States Treasury buys gold. Consequently, the gold hoarders, fearing a decline in the value of their hoards, rushed metal on to the London market in great quantity.

Now they are buying metal just as furiously as a year ago they sold it. There is no question of profit this time. They are buying for safety's sake. An age-old feeling, call it irrational if you will, still grips the West, as it always has gripped the East, that gold is the safest and most reliable means of storing wealth.

The mines of both hoarders and producers are by no means all the factors at work in the gold market. For there must be buyers when both kinds of mines are selling. Mainly these buyers are the exchange equalization fund in London and the Treasury in Washington. Both are also sellers on occasion. At present it is the British fund which is assisting the producers' mines to accommodate the demand from hoarders. The Fund, indeed, can be decisive in balancing buyers' and sellers' requirements. That is to say, it has the resources wherewith to control the price of gold.

The present scramble for gold, however, is pushing up the price in London. That means that the buying movement is dominant. Why doesn't the British Fund combat the buyers in the interests of a stable gold market? Because the Fund wants to see the price of gold go up. For the price of gold—and, of course, that is the price of gold in English pounds—governs the price of the dollar. This is because the dollar in international exchange is a piece of gold.

Accordingly, the marking up of gold means the marking down of pounds in terms of dollars. From over $5 the pound has dropped to around $4.88 since the scramble for gold started.

This decline in the pound seems to be in progress with the acquiescence of the Treasury in Washington. Gone are the days when the pound and the dollar seemed to be at daggers drawn. They are working together under the terms of the Tripartite Agreement of 1936. Under that instrument the two countries, with France, agreed not to depreciate their currencies in order wilfully to obtain commercial advantages. At the same time they allowed for leeway in the event of economic changes which required recognition in the exchange rates. Such a change has been in progress for months past. Britain has been increasing her import surplus and America has been increasing her export surplus. This normally would result in a lower rate for the pound in dollars if there were no other influences at work.

The scramble for gold in London, therefore, comes at a propitious moment for Lombard Street, in that it helps to ease the pound down on the back of the gold buying movement; though none is working harder to overcome the reason for the gold scramble than Downing Street.

'Grumpy' Does the Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—It's all work and no play with "Grumpy," the 60-pound beaver now employed by the Government to build dams out in Idaho.

"Grumpy" is the largest of more than 1,000 American beavers being used this summer by the Idaho State Game Department, the Interior Department and the United States Biological Survey to improve stock watering and forage facilities on the Federal range areas in the West.

Outweighing his fellow fur-clad Government assistants by more than 20 pounds, this one Beaver is expected to perform $300 worth of work in return for the $5 spent by the Government for his capture and transportation to his new base of operations.

In general, these new Government dam builders are quiet, home-loving animals, but once in a while one like "Grumpy" turns up who prefers to live and work alone.

Trained men trap the beaver in places where they are interfering with irrigation ditches, cutting a farmer's timber planting or flooding a valuable piece of land. In the cool of the evening or at night, they are taken to their new homes where CCC boys have prepared small artificial dams in the headwaters of creeks and constructed dugout houses in the bank, covered with willow or dirt. Sometimes only a pair are left, but usually three or four are "planted." If they like the location, they stay; if they do not, they move up the creek or start building their own dams and houses.

During their stay in captivity, the beavers are fed short willows or aspen from which they eat the bark. Once in a while they are treated to corn-on-the-cob, fruits and grains.

Women Push Trade-Pact Policy

CHICAGO (AP) — A Nation-wide campaign to get Congressional candidates to outline their stands on questions of American foreign policy is being held by the National League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright of Chicago, Chairman of the League's Department of Government and Foreign policy, announced the purpose of the campaign is to permit voters to take the candidates' views into account in casting their November ballots. She said there was no intent to put candidates "on the spot" in any sense, adding that the campaign was designed merely to call their attention to the increasing interest in international affairs and their importance to the United States.

In a message to State chairmen of her Department she asked that League members use their influence to see that candidates express themselves.

Neutrality legislation and trade agreements were named as the two principal foreign policy points of immediate interest to the League.

"Our organization," Mrs. Wright said, "holds that any neutrality legislation should be sufficiently flexible to permit the Executive to shape the policy according to future developments which cannot now be foreseen.

"The position of the League is that neutrality legislation of the United States should be employed to discriminate in favor of those nations which observe treaty obligations and against those which do not."

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In the Boston Section:

CIO textile strength tested by R. I. conflict.

Parkman sees heavy additional financial burden on Boston if Quabbin project is speeded up as requested by Hurley.

Hollywood Federal Communistic investigator, Edward Sullivan, opens office in Boston.

Boston reports foreign commerce drops 50 per cent over last year.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

New Deal's Bid in Georgia Tied to 1940 Party Control

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15 (AP)—A decision by Georgia's New Deal Governor, May 28, to seek renomination rather than oppose the veteran Senator Walter F. George was a factor today in discussions of the Barnesville utterances of President Roosevelt.

The Governor, E. D. Rivers, is "100 per cent" for Roosevelt.

Senator George, by definition of the President, is out of touch with "broad objectives of the Party and the Government."

Lawrence S. Camp, New Deal District Attorney, is indorsed by Mr. Roosevelt as "a gentleman who I hope will be the next Senator from this State."

Looking to the Future

The question was: is New Deal strategy aimed primarily at the defeat of Senator George or the control of Georgia's delegation to the Democratic National Convention of 1940?

Postmaster General James A. Farley said Friday Mr. Roosevelt was not to be counted out of the picture in the presidential scene two years hence.

Prestige and one Senate vote are at stake in the four-man Senate race to be decided in a Democratic primary Sept. 14.

Prestige and 24 convention votes for selection of a presidential candidate are involved in the four-man campaign for the Governorship.

Governor Rivers was long regarded last spring as a probable New Deal candidate to oppose Senator George, who had voted against the first wage-hour bill, court revision and Government reorganization.

Confers in Washington

He conferred with Administration leaders in Washington, declared in mid-May "it's a toss-up" and later qualified for another two-year term as the state's chief executive.

Mr. Camp was the last qualifier for the Senate race, planking down his $350 entry fee only a few minutes before the books closed June 1. Marvin McIntyre, White House secretary, whad visited Atlanta a few days earlier to receive an honorary degree.

As Governor and Democratic National Committeeman from Georgia, Mr. Rivers dominates the State Democratic Executive Committee which directs selection of national convention delegates. Usually they are bound by the unit rule.

Opposed by three men with varying ideas of Georgia's "Little New Deal," Governor Rivers has advantages in a two-term tradition and a claim upon State forces for election support.

George and Rivers

Some of his influential backers also are supporting Senator George.

Mr. Camp, however, is also politically equipped.

He is a former legislator, Attorney General, associate of Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr., and, as Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, was an original Roosevelt booster of 1932.

Mr. Rivers is a former teacher, lawyer and legislator.

He would have one qualification for the Senate Race this year that Mr. Camp does not in that his home is in South Georgia (Lakeland). Party custom is to have the Senate seats occupied by a North Georgian and a South Georgian. Richard B. Russell, Jr., elected in 1936 to a 6-year term, is a North Georgian (Winder); Senator George is from South Georgia (Vienna).

Mr. Camp's home is in Atlanta, in the northwestern part of the State.

The District Attorney estimated "70 per cent of the people of Georgia are with the President."

"I believe they will show their appreciation of his leadership by sending the man he approves to the United States Senate."

Warning in Arkansas

DEWITT, Ark. (AP)—The Arkansas County Democratic Central Committee, meeting here to certify Aug. 9 primary returns, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning "Federal officials" who "use their positions to influence voters in Democratic primaries in the various states."

The Committee voted to refuse to support the National Democratic Committee under such circumstances.

Representative John L. McClellan, defeated by Senator Hattie W Caraway in the primary, charged undue activity by U. S. office-holders in her behalf during the campaign.

Fred Wilcox, committeeman from Stuttgart, mentioned no names in offering the resolution. Asked after the meeting if the resolution referred to the Arkansas Senate race or President Roosevelt's position in the Georgia Senate contest, Mr. Wilcox said:

"It refers to any Federal official that interferes with a local election."

The resolution read:

"We, the Arkansas County Democratic Central Committee, go on record as refusing to support the National Democratic Committee, financially or otherwise, so long as Federal officials use their positions to influence voters in Democratic primaries in the various States."

Arkansas Returns

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Official Arkansas Democratic primary returns Aug. 13 showed State Senator Clyde T. Ellis the Congressional nominee over the incumbent Representative Claude A. Fuller, who said the New Deal was an issue in the campaign.

Official returns from Aug. 9 Democratic primary gave Mr. Ellis the nomination by 109 votes. Mr. Ellis received 13,834 votes, Mr. Fuller 13,725.

Mr. Fuller said, "I stood for the New Deal and defended it. Never once during the campaign did he (Ellis) open his mouth to defend it."

Mr. Ellis' headquarters, however, said the New Deal was not an issue in the race.

Representative W. J. Driver, dean of the State's delegation, was defeated by another State Senator, E. C. Gathings.

Arkansas Moves To Free Ballot From Poll Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark—Only 8 per cent of the population of Arkansas went to the polls in the 1936 Presidential election. Lack of interest? Probably with some. But chiefly because of the poll tax. Arkansas is one of eight southern states which still require a poll tax of every voter.

Even one dollar looms large to distressed farmers and industrial workers and the result, of course, is that those who have the dollar find other uses for it. There's little or no tangible benefit in the privilege of voting, they reason.

So a move is afoot to abolish the poll tax in Arkansas. An amendment to the State Constitution enacted by the 1937 Legislature and to be submitted to the electorate in the November general election, would do away with the poll tax and substitute a system of registration.

In seeking to abolish the poll tax as a requirement for voting, Roy Prewitt, Executive Director of the Voters Campaign Committee, points out that only 24 per cent of the eligible voters went to the polls in the 1936 general election in the eight southern States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Together, the eight southern States cast nearly a million fewer votes for President Roosevelt than did New York State alone.

With a total of only 178,804 votes cast in the 1936 election year in Arkansas, the Committee shows that about 8 per cent of the citizens in the State went to the polls. In the neighboring State of Missouri, comparable in size and population but where the registration system is used, voters cast 1,808,934 votes or about 45.3 per cent. If Arkansas voters had gone to the polls in the same percentage, they would have numbered 927,962 instead of 178,894.

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The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Horseless Carriage Crosses U. S.

This one-cylinder 1904 Oldsmobile is shown in Los Angeles after a transcontinental tour from Lambertville, N. J. George C. Green and his wife reported that the car averaged 30 miles a gallon on the 4,600-mile vacation tour. Mr. Green, who bought the car for $165 when it was three years old, said the only new things on the machine were the motorcycle tires and the 1938 plates.

Wide World

Owner Displays Two Grand Champions

Mrs. Victor Weil, owner of the Fair City Stables of Elberon, N. J., is justly proud of the honors carried off by her two triple-gaited saddle horses, Moreland Maid (left) and Dixie Maid. The former this season won two grand championships, and six championships in the over 15 hands three-gaited class. Dixie Maid has won one grand championship, one championship, and 19 blue ribbons.

Wide World

Air Marshal

Sir Edward Leonard Ellington, British Air Marshal, photographed in Los Angeles on his arrival to inspect United States aircraft factories.

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Keep Friendly Despite War

Though their respective countries are engaged in a bitterly-contested struggle in the Far East, Chinese Sylvianne Li (left) and Japanese Masako Tateishi exchange sisterly confidences and trade their favorite recipes, as they met at the session of the Youth Cabinet in Philadelphia.

Inquiry Witness Permitted to Sail

NEW YORK (AP)—George S. Viereck, writer and publicist whose departure on a European trip was held up because he was wanted as a witness before the Congressional Committee investigating un-American activities, sailed on Aug. 13 on the Europe.

Mr. Viereck said he had no idea why he was not permitted to sail Aug. 4, and that Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, chairman of the Committee, had told him he could sail if he would return by the end of October.

Retail Expectations

New York stores expect a billion-dollar increase in business during the World's Fair in 1939.

Japan 'Rationing' To Pay High Cost Of War in China

By the Associated Press

TOKYO—Japan is rationing itself sternly to pay for the war with China.

Presumably the poorest of the world's "Have Nots," the nation has been blowing an estimated $5,000,000 daily through its guns and rifles since the "incident" began July 7, 1937.

Experts place the total expenditure thus far in the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000.

The people are paying high taxes. They are using their savings to buy Government bonds. They are working longer hours, wearing synthetic clothing materials, and foregoing even the pitifully few luxuries they normally enjoy.

A steady stream of sentiment-stimulation comes from the Government to increase their natural willingness to do this.

The need for American dollars is a powerful factor in Japan's precarious financial structure.

Credit Purchases Restricted

In the United States, where Japan buys most of its necessities, its purchases on credit have been greatly restricted. Japan is paying cash for most of the airplanes, munitions, oil, cotton, and machinery that it gets and to do this it must buy dollars with its yen.

At the same time it is meeting the interest of $316,000,000 obtained from American investors before the war began by bonds sold on the American market. They represent national, municipal, government-guaranteed, and privately guaranteed corporate issues.

Adding a final touch to what appears to the picture, Japan's exports have shrunk by some 20 per cent and commodity prices have risen.

Germany and Italy, Japan's "anti-Communist" allies, are in no position to help with credits because they need cash just as badly as Japan does. Nor is the rest of the world eager to give raw materials or manufactured goods on a pay-after-the-war basis.

Four Sides of Picture

There are four sides to the Japanese financial picture today: heavy inroads on resources, greatly increased taxation, restriction of imports to the barest necessities, and rigid control of domestic finance.

Economically, Japan is like a sailor in an open boat—but with a fair-sized cask of water.

The nation catches a little rain-water in the form of gold production and some export revenue. But mainly it is living off its stores and will not sight land until the China war ends.

Japan grew prosperous while others fared badly in the years from 1931 to 1934 which brought depression to the rest of the world. With cheap labor and cheap goods it flooded world markets. The reserves accumulated in those days are financing the war today.

The empire's gold production, operating under full steam, is about $75,000,000 a year. In about the first four months of this year Japan shipped abroad $33,500,000 in gold for cash purchases—a drop in the bucket. A whole year's gold output would carry the country only two weeks in the war costing $5,000,000 a day.

10 Per Cent Tax Rise

The total average increase in taxes is almost 10 per cent. Ordinarily Japanese tax-payers put $500,000,000 annually into the Taersury, and on May 16 the Finance Ministry announced that the "natural increase" in revenue had reached $43,500,000. There are scores of new special taxes and income taxes have increased more than 10 per cent on an average.

Rigid import control started last October, when the Ministry of Commerce and Industry listed nearly 700 articles which could be imported only by special permission.

Importers say such permission is almost impossible to obtain.

Money Controlled

Inside Japan, money is controlled down to the last sen. It passes around in a small circle, from Government to industry (particularly munitions) to laborer and back again to Government in the form of personal and corporation taxes and national bond issues.

The whole problem is to keep money from leaving the country, except for absolute necessities that Japan lacks. Foreign goods, such as movie films, can't come into Japan except on a tiny quota basis.

Export control likewise applies to money. Foreign firms have large sums "frozen" in Japanese banks—money earned in Japan but remission of which to home offices is forbidden.

Queen Mary Takes Atlantic Pennant

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 15 (AP)—Three days, 20 hours and 42 minutes is the new speed record for eastward crossing of the Atlantic by boat.

The liner Queen Mary of the Cunard White Star Line made it in that time from Ambrose Light off New York to Bishop's Rock, Scilly Islands, to capture the Atlantic blue ribbon from the French Line's Normandie.

The average speed was 31.69 knots for 2,938 miles. The average to Cherbourg (3,094 miles from New York and the liner's first normal port of call in Europe) was a bit better, 31.72 knots. Capt. R. B. Irving felt this should stand as the liner's record. The time to Cherbourg was four days, two hours, 37 minutes. (Cunard White Star officials announced the Bishop's Rock record.)

Captain Irving said, "The greater average speed to Cherbourg must naturally embrace a slightly lesser average speed to the Rock." Its time to the Rock clipped one hour and 25 minutes from the Normandie's best time.

The Queen Mary also had bettered by one hour and 14 minutes the westward record of the Normandie, its pennant rival of the past two years, with a 30.99 knot average for three days, 21 hours and 48 minutes to Ambrose Light.

Immigration Stirs Australian Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia — Southern European immigrants are a type difficult to absorb into the general population, and the large influx of them has a disquieting effect on Australia's future, the State Premier, Richard L. Butler, has advised the Federal Prime Minister, Joseph A. Lyons. Mr. Butler has called attention to the fact that every boat from those countries brings Italian nationals and objects that South Australia "is not getting migrants of the kind it desires."

Mr. Butler had sent his protest before the revelation at the Evian refugee conference that under an Anglo-Italian treaty of 1883, Italians had full liberty to enter Australia with their families, and travel, or reside, in any part of the Continent. The Premier's criticism arose in the first place from London cable messages stating that the Overseas Settlement Committee had recommended the Dominions accepting migrants from foreign countries owing to the limited numbers now available from British sources. Almost simultaneously the Australian press had published the news that the Commonwealth Minister of Commerce, Sir Earle Page, who is in London at the head of the Australian trade delegation, had been impressed by the quality of Netherlands and Danish migrants and favored strongly the introduction of people of this type.

Premier Butler criticized the Commonwealth's migration methods. He said he favored the introduction into Australia of British stock.

"It will be fatal to us," he said, "unless we bring people here who can be assimiliated by our population—people who have, in the first place, our ideals and who can intermarry, so that our community can be strengthened and not weakened."

Japanese Seized by Marines In Shanghai Face Inquiry

The News

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15 (AP)—The chief of the Japanese Army Political Service in Shanghai insists that three Japanese seized as trouble-makers in a clash with United States Marines were without military status. However, two of the men admitted they were army personnel.

Col. Hitoshi Hamada said the men were "merely army employees" but he added there would be an investigation and possible punishment for them.

The men were taken into custody in the American Defense Sector of the International Settlement after an encounter which occurred during widespread disorders, involving also British and Italian sentries, on the first anniversary of Chinese-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai, Aug. 13.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Although Shanghai's period of active hostilities came to an end last Armistic Day, when Japanese rounded up the last Chinese Army remnants in the Nantao Section south of the French Concession after withdrawal of the main forces up the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, the two foreign areas of this city continue to present a most peculiar semi-war status difficult to explain except on a basis of continued unsettled general conditions and considerable mistrust as between the Japanese Army of Occupation and the Occidental defense forces including British, American, Italian and French troops.

At many points in the city sandbag rings may still be seen, often sprouting luxuriant weeds through the broken canvas of the bags. Armed patrols go about by day and night and there is still at least a theoretical curfew, now advanced progressively from 10 p. m. to 12:30 a. m., although nowadays seldom causing the arrests which formerly took many merrymakers to various police stations to await release at 5:30 a. m.

It is at the defense boundary lines, however, that the evidences of war are most seen, and these are by no means all outside the foreign areas. One of the most conspicuous lines is at the Garden Bridge, close to the heart of the International Settlement. On this famed structure across the Soochow Creek, running up from the northern end of the Bund and leading over to the Astor House—which is still in the hands of the Japanese—the Japanese maintain sentries in the middle and at the end, having even built small structures to protect them from the weather, and here passes of all Chinese are examined. The Chinese by no means incidentally must bow and doff their hats on presenting the documents or they are likely to receive a blow or arrest for their negligence. Several foreigners have gotten into trouble for what was construed as discourtesy to the uniform.

Actually, the whole of the foreign area is ringed about with a line of Japanese sentries although these are most in evidence at the Garden Bridge and the three chief western entrances—Hungjao Road, leading to the French Concession, and Great Western and Jessfield Roads, leading to the Settlement.

A great many distressing scenes have been witnessed at these points in connection with passage of the Chinese, as the sentries at one time exacted small money payments, took vegetables from baskets, and cuffed or tied up any whom they wished at their individual discretion to punish. But these conditions have been greatly improved, especially since an affair in which E. S. Wilkinson, nature lover and prominent member of the British community—shortly afterward a recipient of special honors from the King—was beaten after sentries took him in charge while he was on a "bird walk."

In the administration of law and order, this military setup has had its advantages and its drawbacks. Within the areas of Shanghai patrolled by the Occidental defense forces, the municipal police also operate so there has been a double check. The Japanese until recently kept the patrolling of Settlement areas north of the Soochow Creek almost wholly within the hands of the Naval Landing Party, and since virtually the whole population was Japanese, this meant little friction save that traffic accidents were frequent due to the reckless driving of the military and some young chauffeurs imported from Japan. Now, with an influx of Chinese and others, the municipal police are back—first foreigners and Sikhs, later a sprinkling of Chinese constables.

The areas west of the foreign areas, formerly patrolled by municipal police operating on the so-called "extra-Settlement roads," have suffered by the fact that the Japanese military have insisted on keeping full control but have not actually had the men or ability to do true police work. Nests of Chinese thugs have developed in the small villages, perpetrating one recent particularly outrageous robbery at the home of a British resident who was tied up with his wife and forced to play unwilling host to the visitors for an hour. Gambling dives and similar resorts have been opened near the Settlement boundaries. It is hoped, however, that the military may soon withdraw or at least let the foreign police resume functions.

Resist, Resist, Chiang Urges

HANKOW, China, Aug. 15 (AP)—Marking the first anniversary of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese fighting in Shanghai, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek issued a message to the Chinese of Japanese-occupied areas, urging relentless resistance.

The Generalissimo expressed confidence the Japanese advance along the Yangtze River toward Hankow would end in a trap, and said the attempt to capture Hankow would fail.

Bill of Rights Guard Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The decision of the American Bar Association at its Cleveland convention to take a more active part in the protection of civil liberties was implemented today by publication of the names of nine prominent attorneys who have been selected as members of a special Bill of Rights Committee of the Association.

Duties of the committee will be to examine all cases of alleged violation of constitutional rights and immunities. In cases where actual violation is substantiated by the examination the Committee will arrange to provide competent counsel if necessary.

At the office of Frank M. Hogan, President of the Bar Association, it was intimated that complaints against Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City will be turned over to the Committee at once.

Granville Clark, New York attorney and member of the firm formerly headed by Elihu Root, was named Chairman. Other members announced by Mr. Hogan are:

Douglas Arant, Birmingham, a former President of the Alabama State Bar Association.

Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Professor of Law, Harvard Law School.

Osmer C. Fitts, Ludlow, Vt., who will represent the Junior Bar Section of the Association.

Ernest A. Green, St. Louis, a former Circuit Court Judge.

George I. Haight, Chicago, former law partner of Donald Richberg, one-time NRA Administrator.

Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans, former Professor of Law at Tulane University.

John Francis Neylan, San Francisco, General Counsel of the Hearst Newspapers.

Joseph A. Padway, Milwaukee, General Counsel of the American Federation of Labor.

The genesis of the Committee was widespread criticism of the American Bar Association of leaving the defense of civil liberties to other and outside organizations. Long accused in liberal quarters of being more interested in property and profit than in civil liberty, the Association at its last convention in Cleveland, authorized the establishment of the special committee as an answer to such criticisms.

At the time Mr. Clark, now Chairman of the Committee, advocated such action, saying:

"I believe it of vital importance that the true conservatives of the country should actively organize and participate in concrete efforts to protect civil liberty against all abuses of power, leaving aside all considerations of party, economic and social prejudices.

"It is plain, I believe, that it is on these terms alone that there is any assurance for the future of civil liberty. And it's plain, I submit, that any departure from this standard is in itself a danger to those very values that the conservative opinion of the country should most desire to maintain."

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New Plane to Australia Used by World Traveler

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Twenty-fifth of a Series

IN THE AIR—I am speeding from Singapore to Sydney on an epoch-making event in the history of British aviation, the installation of a regular service of flying boats which will replace the land planes hitherto used between the Straits Settlement and Australia. With the new planes, "Qantas," which operates this part of the Imperial Airways route, will have the same equipment as that now in use between England and Singapore, which means more comfort, more space for passengers, and capacity to carry the mails. In a few weeks Australia will come under the same provisions now existing for other parts of the Empire along the route, that is all first-class mail between it and the rest of the Empire will be carried by air and without surcharge.

Soon New Zealand will be made a part of the route and then British pilots will cast their eyes across the Pacific toward South America, for Britain not only is reaching out hands across the sea to Canada but to the countries in Latin America.

The hand at the controls of the big boat is that of Capt. G. U. Allan of Australia, a pilot since 1917, who flew the first air mails between England and Australia in 1931 and 1932, who was with Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith in the United States and who was on the first air mail service in 1921 between Cairo and Bagdad when aerial navigation was in its infancy and a deep furrow was ploughed across hundreds of miles of barren desert to serve as a guide line for the pilot.

"Repeating" History

The mail for this trip was rbought out from Southampton to Singapore by Capt. Roger Mollard who tried to bring air mail to Australia in 1931, ran out of petrol at Koepang, and had to put his plane on the ground. It was Captain Allan, with Kingsford-Smith who went up and got the plane and took it in to Sydney so that the two men have in a sense been repeating history.

A year later Captain Allan set out to take mail from Australia to England. He went down to Hobart in Tasmania and flew up the east coast gathering the mail on the way until the plan "could hardly fly," rather poor business he admitted as he told the story.

Kingsford-Smith joined him at Alorstar in Kevah. The two bogged in the plane, to be dragged out by squads of natives. They crashed through the inadequate surface covering of air ports. They were forced down at Le Touquet. But they got the mail to England.

For years Captain Allan has been going up and down the coast, first in single engine biplanes, until today he is flying a plane so advanced that it brings out hundreds of whites and natives at every refueling port.

Changed Conditions

It is a far cry from the night some years ago when a storm forced him from Sydney back to Newcastle, his starting point. He saw the petrol gauge drop back below the visible mark and remembering his 19 passengers as well as himself he sang the one song he knows over and over again to keep from counting the precious drops of fuel.

At Newcastle there was a dark airport. He circled the town with his last drop of petrol hoping that some one might see him and give him a flare. Suddenly he saw the lights of an automobile going down the road. The car stopped and from his knowledge of the town he guessed that it was at the airport. Just as he started to drop his plane ahead of the car there was a flare and he went down safely nosed against the airport.

His rescuer was a chap interested in flying who had been at an open-air movie show when he noticed the plane circling overhead, judged it might be in trouble, jumped in his car and drove to the airport. He had nothing for a flare but a spare tin of petrol and nothing with which to open it. So he took a quick run, kicked the tin open, and tossed a match into it.

Precautions Increased

Fortunately such adventures are no longer necessary as Imperial Airways looks back over its history and the steps toward safety are rehearsed. In one of its desert crossings in the Near East the airport resthouse had to be constructed as a fort for protection against Nomad tribes. Transmitters had to be devised to work when the planes were on the ground as well as in the air. Locked petrol dumps were established in the desert. "Iron rations" of food and water to last for some days were put on the planes against forced landings.

In such ways as these, progress was speeded toward the present high standards of safe and regular commercial aviation by means of which eight tons of mail is taken weekly to India and an estimated seven tons will go weekly to Australia.

It is a four-day run from Singapore to Sydney and our plane is winging its way along toward the welcome which awaits it in Sydney.

'Lost World' of Venezuela Yields Rats, Not Dinosaurs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Discovery of a new "lost world" in the inaccessible heart of Venezuela was disclosed more fully today with publication of details in the current Geographical Review of initial reports from the Phelps-Venezuelan Expedition sponsored by the American Geographical Society of New York.

The find was more or less suspected to exist when the expedition left New York last spring for the purpose of climbing and exploring the major portion of Auyantepui, a high tableland on which it was suspected that living creatures had been isolated for a million years or more.

According to G. H. Tate, mamalogist of the American Museum of Natural History and author of the report, several thousand specimens of plants, birds, and small animals were collected. These are now being classified, a task which will require at least a year to complete. Among the animals found were several varieties of anteater, rat, opposum and mice. Pending classification, the chief established differences in the unique species are color and quality of fur. Fundamental structural differences will not be determined until the study is complete.

Auyantepui covers an area of about 400 square miles. Its precipitous rocky walls rise up almost perpendicularly from the surrounding country and attain a height of several thousand feet in a series of terraces. It is located 50 miles inland from British Guiana and about 100 miles from famed Mount Roraima, discovered in 1841, which was said to have inspired A. Conan Doyle to write his imaginative book, "The Lost World," in which he described an isolated region where lived pterodactyls, dinosauria, and "missing link" ape-men.

First reports of the Auyantepui region were heard in 1921 from "a prospector in Panama who claimed to have entered Venezuela from Brazil and to have discovered and ascended Auyantepui on the summit of which he found a river rich in gold."

A party was organized to visit the region and plans were made to overcome the cliff barriers by landing a plane on the summit. The plane was landed but the wheels sank in the water-logged, peaty soil. Members of the party managed to get out of the region on foot only after considerable hardship. They did not find the "river of gold." The Phelps expedition was concerned mainly with study of the geology and the plant and animal life of the region but made an effort to determine the truth or falsity of the report. However, the difficulty of transporting food into Auyantepui prevented the party from exploring the northwest sector where the gold was said to be.

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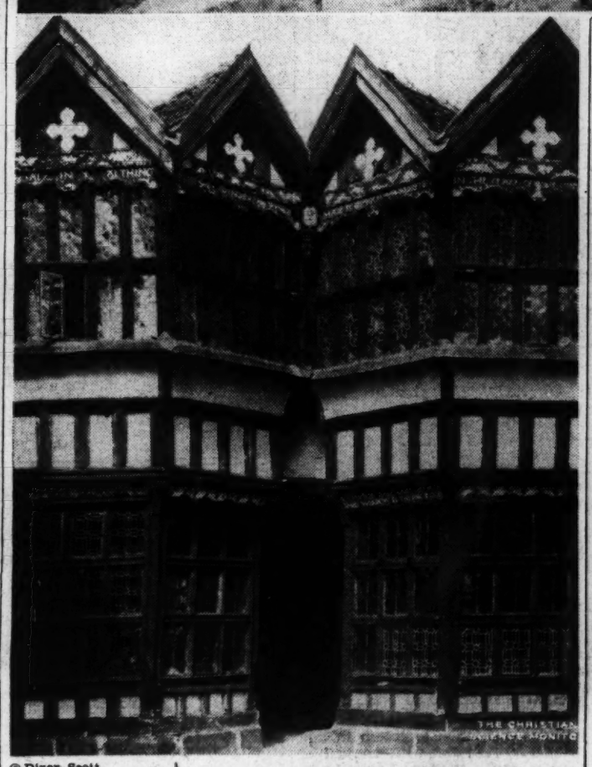

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Moreton Old Hall Built in 1559

This moated hall, one of the best preserved of the black and white Tudor halls, stands in Cheshire. Top shows the building and moat. Lower shows an intimate closeup of courtyard and carved gables.

Britain Preserves Tudor Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONGLETON, England—Regarded as one of the most perfect specimens of the black-and- white Tudor style in the United Kingdom, Moreton Old Hall near here has been acquired by the National Trust.

Standing in about an acre of ground, it is bounded by a watered moat. Although the exact date of the hall's construction is not known, one of its beams bears an inscription recording that "This windovs whire made" by William Moreton and his "carpeder," Richard Dale, in the year 1559.

The presence of Queen Elizabeth's arms among those which decorate the panelling and windows of the great hall supports the tradition that she once danced in the long, narrow gallery. While the exterior of the building is renowned for its richly-carved gables, the banqueting hall, the oratory chapel, and the wainscotted gallery are equally famous for their curiously designed and heavily ornamented wood mouldings and plaster-work.

Filipinos, Quezon Says, Are Preparing To Guard What U. S. Has Given Them

MANILA (AP) — President Quezon said publicly Aug. 14 the Filipinos were "laying plans intended to safeguard our patrimony."

The Chief Executive of the Philippine Commonwealth made the statement in an interview with Paul V. McNutt, American High Commissioner, in a broadcast to the United States.

Speaking in connection with the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of American occupation, President Quezon said he was "no prophet," but that he looked with "every confidence to the future" of the Commonwealth, which is to become independent of the United States in 1946.

"The Filipinos feel certain," he said, "that America will continue to lend a sympathetic ear to our reasonable petitions.

"They look back with gratitude to the day when destiny placed their land under the guidance of the people of the United States."

President Quezon said the Filipinos "never had a better and truer friend than President Roosevelt," and added:

"Every action taken by him having to do with relations between his country and my country has been actuated by a desire to deal fairly and honorably with us in the Philippines."

He referred to the celebration of Occupation Day as honoring "the great Democracy of the United States of America for the unparalleled progress and development that have been the fruits of her policy in the Philippines."

Mr. McNutt said if American policy in the Philippines had "enhanced the position of the United States in Far Eastern affairs, and if American trade has gained a market, no one has just cause for complaint."

Paying $14,400 for Cat Protested When St. Louis Needs Relief Funds

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15 (AP)—A 13-inch cat—not the soft, purring kind that frolics, but a dull gray metal tabby of reputed 2,400-year vintage—has created a furore in St. Louis art circles.

Neither the authenticity nor the artistic merits of the cat are at issue—it's the $14,400 price tag which has stirred up the rumpus among unionists, "reliefers," women's clubs, the City Administration and the Art Museum.

Many have attacked the Museum's purchase of the Egyptian figure, said to date back to the fifth century, B. C., "when the city's relief needs are in desperate plight."

Striking union building workers, who have picketed the city hall here for several weeks, changed their signs recently to read: "$14,400 for a useless bronze cat—nothing for labor."

"Letters to the editor"—both pro and con—have swamped St. Louis newspapers. One paper commented editorially, "The Museum has worked itself into a bad hole with the cat." Another, in an "Open letter to a cat," declared, "Your visit is ill-timed."

Some persons even have recommended repeal of the law supporting the Art Museum by taxation.

Chief defender of the straight-lined animal is the Museum's Board of Control, which has termed its purchase one of "the greatest sculptural triumphs of all time" and "the most important object of its kind in America."

Stokowski and Disney To Work on New Films

NEW YORK (AP)—Leopold Stokowski, Director of the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra, returned Aug. 15 from an extended sojourn in Europe, willing to talk about music or the cinema.

Mr. Stokowski said he would spend a few days in New York, then go to his farm in Connecticut. He will spend the early part of the winter working with Walt Disney on animated films. Returning to Philadelphia early next year, Mr. Stokowski probably will open with the Philharmonic Orchestra in March.

The maestro said he had brought back several new scores of Arabian music, picked up in Algiers and Morocco.

Another Lonely Pacific Isle Enters Swirl of Modern Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The care-free isolation of another Pacific "paradise" is apparently to be broken down. According to the Apia correspondent of the New Zealand Herald, Swain's Island, 175 miles north of Samoa, is to be connected with the outside world by a wireless station and there is to be a regular steamer service with American Samoa.

In 1840, says the correspondent, an American whaling man named Jennings settled in Samoa. Attracted by reports of a beautiful island to the north, called by four names, Swain's Island, Gente Mermosa, Quiros, and Olosega, he visited it and found in possession one white man and a number of natives from the Tokelau Islands, about 100 miles to the north.

As a result of a friendly agreement with the white man, Bullock by name, Mr. Jennings took possession of the island, built roads and a house, and settled down with his family and the Tokelau people. Mr. Jennings' son followed him as the "king" of the island, and then his grandson, who 13 years ago applied for American protection and saw the American flag hoisted there. But through all the quarrels about Samoa this little island, six square miles in circumference, remained untouched and almost unknown.

There are about 140 natives on the island. They produce copra, working from 12 to 20 days a month. Food is plentiful and they are quite content with their lot. A pastor of the London Missionary Society holds services every Sunday. The island is cut off from the world, knowing nothing of its wars and rumors of war, its economic troughs and social frenzies. Now, however, it is stated, the Bank of American Samoa has taken over the administration of the Jennings estate, and in the words of the correspondent, control will be efficient rather than romantic. The radio will tell the people every day what Germany is doing, how the United States is responding to the New Deal, and what Don Bradman and his men are making against England. The seeker after solitude and isolation must go further and further afield, and soon there won't be any quiet islands left for him.

Polar Ship Prepared to Sail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Loaded with special equipment, including two airplanes, for polar investigations, the base ship Wyatt Earp was made ready today for an expedition under Lincoln Ellsworth, American explorer, to Enderby Land, Antarctica. The sturdy Norwegian vessel was expected to leave New York Harbor sometime before dusk and proceed to Cape Town, South Africa.

Mr. Ellsworth and Mrs. Ellsworth already have left New York for Africa, where they will pass several weeks in mountain climbing before joining the Wyatt Earp at Cape Town soon after Oct. 10.

Accompanied by Sir Hubert Wilkins, the English explorer, they will then leave for the South Polar Continent, to study an uncharted region of 750,000 square miles.

The two airplanes stowed away below and above decks are expected to provide the Ellsworth expedition with flexible transportation suitable for long-distance exploration under Polar conditions. Largest of the two is a Northrop Delta monoplane, equipped with a Wright cyclone motor of 750 horsepower. It has a cruising range of 2,000 miles. The smaller airplane is a two-seated aeronca, destined for service in maintaining communication between two bases, which Commander Ellsworth will establish near the South Pole.

Landing skis, pontoons, and wheels fit the Delta monoplane for service over all types of terrain. The airplane also has a two-way radio so that it may maintain communications with the Wyatt Earp, parent ship of the expedition.

No additions of territory to the United States are expected, for the region under investigation already has been claimed by Australia after a landing made on its uncharted coast. Nevertheless, no human beings apparently ever have penetrated more than a few miles from the water's edge, and Mr. Ellsworth thus expects to be the first to explore its vast and desolate area.

Of All Things . . . !

Meat Goes Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Walker P. Inman, wealthy sportsman, flew to Miami, Fla., in his private plane from his plantation at Georgetown, S. C., recently, just to buy some steaks and lamb chops—a 600-mile journey that cost $83.04 for gasoline alone.

He explained to curious airport attendants who saw him and his Negro cook loading a collection of sirloins, prime ribs, and 49 pounds of lamb chops into the ship that he had sampled the meat from his favorite butcher at Miami when he was in port on his yacht recently and decided he had to have some more. The bill came to $125.

"I couldn't buy them any place else," he said, and headed back to Georgetown after a two-hour visit.

47 Inches a Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILO, Hawaii—Rainfall on Mt. Waialeale, Kauai, between July 23, 1937, and the same date this year, measured 567 inches, according to a gauge report made by Charles A. Young, assistant engineer, U. S. geological survey.

Waialeale, known as one of the rainiest spots on the globe, had a precipitation of 596 inches during the previous year. The heaviest precipitation recorded on the mountain was 648 inches in 1927. The average annual rainfall over an eight-year period is 536 inches.

Snow Sale

LONDON (AP)—The little village of Wold Newton counted up a small fortune brought by a two-foot snowfall Aug. 13 while the rest of Britain surveyed its loss from two days of freak storms.

Visitors flocked to the hamlet, near Bridlington in Yorkshire, in busses which solicited business with such provocative signs as: "Your chance to say you've seen snow in August."

Wold Newton urchins did a land-office business selling snow in old jam jars to the gullible. The price was two cents a jar.

Call of the Sea

NEW YORK (AP)—The armored might and majesty of two U. S. battleships anchored in the Hudson River here, the Texas and Wyoming, awed all but one of the 2,800 persons who boarded them to look at the big guns.

After gazing boredly about, he complained:

"Where's the soda fountain?"

Czech Plane Crash

KEHL, Germany, Aug. 15 (AP)—Two Americans were among 17 persons killed on Aug. 13 when a Czechoslovak air liner crashed on a mountain top here in a fog and exploded. It was the Republic's worst aviation disaster.

Air line officials in Prague, Czechoslovakia, said the Americans were Dorothy Cohen and Moritz Abeles, both of New York.

The plane carried 13 passengers and a crew of four.

Jan Dostalec, Minister of Public Works, received a telegram from Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Germany's Air Minister, expressing "personally and in the name of German aviators a sincere and deep sympathy" over the crash of the Czechoslovak plane.

Crash at Rio de Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 15 (AP)—Nine persons were killed when an airliner fell into the Rio de Janeiro harbor today shortly after taking off on a flight to northern Brazil. Cause of the crash was not known. Heavy fog had delayed the take-off two hours.

Wisconsin Joins New Deal To Give Farms Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Electrical power for farmers and rural communities, long a problem in States which are predominantly agricultural, today is being expanded in Wisconsin under a broad, new plan.

With approximately 5,000 lines of rural electrical lines already built since the Federal Rural Electrification Administration was established in 1935, the State is planning more extensive efforts to bring the advantages of electricity to Wisconsin farmers and country dwellers.

One of the few States to establish a State agency to co-operate with the Federal REA, Wisconsin soon after passage of the act creating the REA set up a Rural Electrification Co-ordination. This body acted as a co-ordinating committee between Federal and State Governments.

Points in State Plan

The National Government loaned the money to finance the wiring of rural areas and the installation of plumbing and electrical equipment.

At the same time, the Wisconsin agency co-operated to insure the State full benefit under the act and to guide the rural groups in utilizing the loans.

Officials of the REC have outlined the following points of the comprehensive, State-wide plan, in operation only since Aug. 1. This plan will continue with REA work and go even further ahead, officials assert.

1. A power research over Wisconsin's entire area to determine the potentialities of the power resources in the State. This has never been done in Wisconsin.

2. A correlation of efforts with the Public Service Commission in deciding the details of the power program and in shaping the methods by which the needs of Wisconsin, as revealed by the survey, can best be met.

3. Work toward Federal approval of about $2,000,000 in REA loans soon and another $2,000,000 by fall with which to develop extension lines.

4. Encouragement by general educational means of the development of rural lines. Efforts also will be made to show farmers the advantages of co-operatively owned power-line organizations.

5. Work by a State corporation to earn money on its own part by engineering and accounting services which will be offered, at a price, to power organizations. The money will be used for more direct stimulus of municipal and public utility ownership than the corporation could otherwise exert, following a recent court decision.

Two Agencies Working

To carry out the work of this plan, two State agencies are now working, in effect, as one. These are the REC and the Wisconsin Development Authority, established originally in the 1937 session of the Legislature as the State's instrumentality for the promotion of municipal and co-operative ownership of utilities.

The WDA, however, was checked in its original plan when the State Supreme Court on June 21 declared that the WDA could not encourage such utility ownership and that all WDA could do was to use its educational functions, although the WDA could go so far as to "generally" encourage the "organization" of municipal power districts and corporations, actions already permitted.

Although it was orginally granted $60,000 by the State, the WDA, therefore, became nothing but a name and did not work. It had no funds of its own and, although legally having the right to exist, could not do much without funds.

Now, however, the WDA has joined with the REC in stimulating rural power development and shortly, it is believed here, the two bodies will become one, the REC merging with the WDA, while work will go on as now.

Tennis for Some but Not for Hull; He Plays a Snappy Game of Croquet

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Croquet is keeping Secretary of State Hull in trim through the hot summer months. He works days, evenings and Sunday mornings—but he usually takes time off about 5 p. m. each day for a highly scientific game of the lawn sport.

His companions are likely to be Mrs. Hull, an ardent fan, and a group of State Department officials who make croquet as scientific a game as billiards. They include J. Pierrepont Moffat, Chief of the Division of European Affairs; Harry A. McBride, Mr. Hull's Assistant, and James Clement Dunn, an adviser on political relations.

Since Secretary and Mrs. Hull live in a hotel apartment, the games usually take place at Woodley, the estate of Henry L. Stimson. Mr. Stimson, Secretary Hull's Republican predecessor, is not now in Washington, and he has made his court available to the Department enthusiasts.

"One game lasted two hours the other day, and we never can play more than two before dark," Mrs. Hull said.

Germans Plan World Flight

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (AP)—The record round-trip flight to New York by the German airliner Brandenburg may be followed soon by a 'round-the-world flight.

An Air Ministry spokesman admitted that another long distance flight was planned, but said "no information about it will be divulged in advance."

Air Gen. Ehard Milch, welcoming the fliers upon their arrival Sunday, said that "I have reason to believe Field Marshal Göring will place a fine machine at your disposal for further flights whenever you wish and wherever you wish."

General Milch said it originally was planned to make the New York flight a 'round-the-world attempt, but the idea was abandoned when the plans of Howard Hughes, American globe circler, became known.

The big plane landed at Tempelhof Airdrome at 9:57 a. m. (3:57 a. m., E. S. T.) yesterday after flying from Floyd Bennett Field in 19 hours and 55 minutes.

Its time was five hours and 50 minutes better than the only previous nonstop west-east crossing from New York to Berlin, made by the late Wiley Post in 1933.

The approximately 4,100-mile homeward journey, which completed the first aerial round trip between Germany and the United States in nonstop flights, was made at an average speed of about 207 miles an hour.

The arrival home was five minutes ahead of the schedule the fliers mapped.

Heavy rain marred the welcome, a reception at the airfield and a celebration at the Aviators' Club.

Capt. Alfred Henke, veteran transatlantic flier, commanded the ship, a 26-passenger Focke-Wulf, with a crew of three.

The hop was designed to demonstrate that Germany was ready any day to begin regular Atlantic passenger service, and to Captain Henke it was mere routine, although there were congratulations from Chancellor Hitler, Field Marshall Hermann Göring, Minister of Air, and other prominent leaders of the nation.

"We were simply astounded at the hearty reception in New York," said Captain Henke. "We thought we merely were doing our duty and hence were unprepared for such a hearty reception."

The plane reached New York Aug. 11, 24 hours, 56 minutes after a secret takeoff from Berlin. It was the longest east-west Atlantic flight on record, totaling 3,950 miles, and the first from Berlin to New York.

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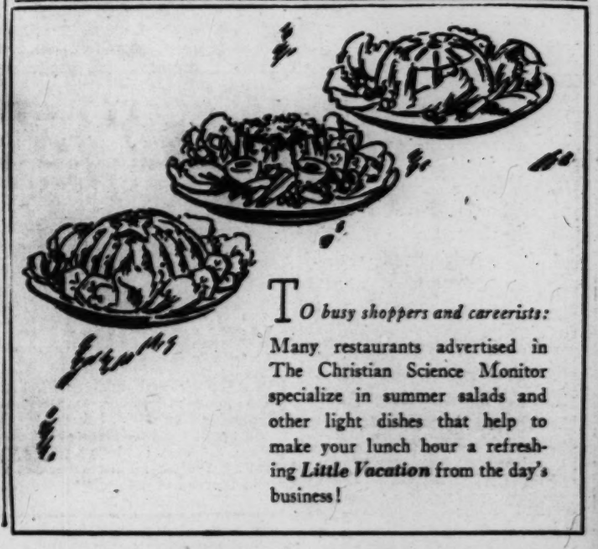

TO *busy shoppers and careerists:*

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Labor Conditions in Alaska Unions Make Slow Progress

The following is the fifth of a series of articles on Alaska's expanding place in the western sun. The writer, Alaskan by birth, made a 9,000-mile trip by steamship, river boat, train, automobile, and plane to report on Alaska's progress, problems, development and needs, and its grandeur.

By Royal Arch Gunnison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Organized labor has made but few inroads in Alaska proper, or among Alaskans—yet the Territory is vitally affected by every move made by Committee for Industrial Organization or American Federation of Labor unions on the "outside."

This is another of Alaska's paradoxes. This condition of being dependent upon organized labor and yet being almost "aloof" from it, may be better understood when it is recalled that Alaska has no other regular means of transportation with the "States" but by steamship—a highly unionized profession. Crews are made up in Seattle with few if any Alaskans aboard.

Few Union Workers

Furthermore, everything from the food Alaskans eat to the clothes they wear comes from union plants and is shipped and handled by union help on the 750 to 3,000 mile journey northward. The Alaskan fishermen and cannery workers who take in the valuable salmon pack are completely organized, but the great majority of them are not Alaskans. Their work is seasonal and they usually come from San Francisco, Seattle, and Bellingham.

Within the Territory itself some miners, building and construction men, restaurant and hotel employees and newspaper technicians have union cards, but the percentage of unionized Alaskans is very low.

There is more of a tendency towards organization along the southeastern panhandle, due largely to the proximity to continental United States.

Labor and Fisheries

Maritime strikes are among the things that have made many Alaskans skeptical of union organization in the Territory. When there is a maritime strike, all scheduled means of getting food, clothing, mail and other equipment to or from Alaska is tied up, leaving the airplane as the only link.

In addition for the past three years they have seen their largest industry, the $45,000,000 annual salmon pack—which employs some 25,000 people—nearly disrupted by extended labor-employer negotiations.

How serious this situation can be is seen when it is understood that nearly 75 per cent of the Territory's tax revenue comes from the salmon industry.

Almost any resident here will tell you he believes in collective bargaining and that unions are "fine" so far as he is concerned. But when the inter-Union and labor difficulties encroach upon the average Alaskan's personal comforts, he has something to say.

With this light on the subject, it is more apparent why the CIO and AF L are meeting with little success at present in their attempts to organize labor within these northerly 586,400 square miles.

This whole question of labor relations is complex enough without taking it into a frontier country 1,000 miles from the United States; a Territory with between 70,000 and 80,000 residents, where approximately one half of the population is "native."

Labor Conditions

"Labor conditions" as a phrase in Alaska connotes a different meaning than the employer-worker relations interpretation usually given in the "States." Up here the whole issue of Alaskan development is included.

Problems involved in this development include the small scattered population with only seven communities over 1,000; the higher costs of living due to transportation costs of commodities; the fact that because of lack of funds the Department of Labor has been unable to study labor problems in Alaska; the types of labor (fishing and mining as major industries) that demand mostly strenuous male labor; the increasing numbers of job-hunters who arrive without money to get them back and few prospects of work; the necessity of making use of "native" labor, but not exploiting it; and the seasonal conditions that result in importation of most of the fishing and canning labor.

U. S. Survey Urged

Leaders in Alaska say that one of the greatest services the United States Government could render itself—for Alaska is a rich storehouse of natural resources that experts maintain could support 500,000 population if "conservation for use" methods are utilized—is to make a complete survey of labor problems, wages, possibility of future wages, and living conditions with the goal of orderly and intelligent development of the Territory.

Practical labor leaders, employers, and Federal officials, it is said, will be wise to take into consideration the conditions peculiar to Alaska's northern climate and its seasonal and specialized industries.

Among important and steps advocated here is the preparations for the administration and full enforcement of present and future labor legislation passed by the Territorial Legislature. Alaska has had forward looking labor laws since the legislature first met in 1912-13.

The Alaska Resources Committee, reporting in December, 1937, to the President of the United States urged that there be the closest contact between Alaska and the Federal agencies directly concerned with the welfare of labor "today," rather than waiting until conditions became so restless that unfavorable labor and thus social problems might result, thereby retarding the Territory's gradual growth.

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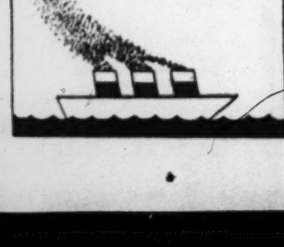

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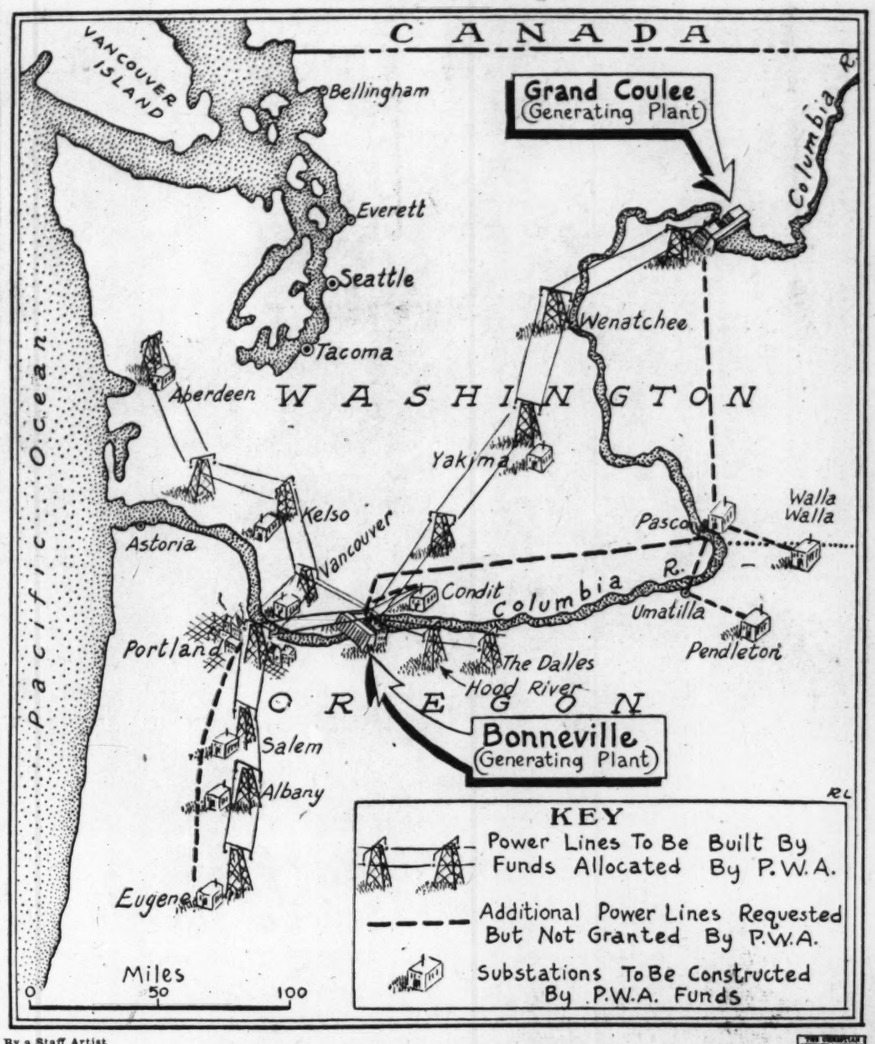

By a Staff Artist

Map and Diagram of First Bonneville Power Network

Five Power Lines From Bonneville Ordered Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BONNEVILLE, Ore.—Orders to begin construction on the first five power lines running from the Bonneville Project have been issued by officials of the Bonneville Administration. Commencement of the work came on the heels of the announcement by Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, that $10,750,000 had been ear-marked for use on the project's lines.

Previously, the Works Progress Administration had allotted $1,000,000 for right-of-way clearance for the line that will form the "backbone" of the power network to serve western Washington and Oregon. This line will run from the northern side of the dam to Vancouver, Wash. The last Congress appropriated an additional $3,500,000 to be used in construction of primary lines. This will give the authorities a total of $15,250,000. J. D. Ross, administrator of the Bonneville Project, requested an allotment of $21,375,725 from Mr. Ickes, in addition to the two amounts granted by WPA and Congress.

Eyebrows of Oregonians were lifted in wonder when it was noticed that the great majority of the transmission lines have been given to the state of Washington. Both Oregon lines are comparatively short.

The present proposed lines will not be completed within the next year and a half.

School May Charge Fee to Graduation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINELAND, N. J.—A proposal to charge 15 cents admission to Vineland High School and Junior High School Commencement Exercises and use the money to provide a fund for college scholarships for graduates of these institutions was announced by Dr. William Mennies, President of the Vineland School District.

The awards would be made only to graduates whose financial means would not enable them to continue their education.

More than 6,000 persons attended the commencement exercises in the two schools last June, he added.

King Guest of Morgan

ABERDEEN, Aug. 15 (AP)—King George left Balmoral Castle today to spend a few days as the guest of J. P. Morgan at the New York banker's Gannochy Lodge, Angus.

Queen Elizabeth, who is staying with her father at Strathmore, was to join the King later.

Mr. Morgan for years has been a neighbor of the Earl of Strathmore, the Queen's father. It was understood that Lady Elphinstone, who with her husband is a guest, would act as hostess. She is the Queen's sister.

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Power Dispute Rises in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASCADE LOCKS, Ore.—The Federal Government, through its Bonneville Authority, moved to settle what appeared would be the first dispute between communities using power from Bonneville Dam and private utilities supplying energy to the same territory. J. D. Ross, Bonneville administrator, recommended that this city purchase, at a fair price, the property of the West Coast Power Company that has been serving this city and the surrounding rural territory.

Residents of Cascade Locks recently voted a bond issue of $12,000 to establish an independent distribution system to deliver power the city had purchased from the Bonneville project. Mr. Ross warned against the folly of competition as a means of reaching a desired end. He suggested the West Coast property be purchased outright for a price not to exceed $50,700, which is said to be considerably below half the book value of the utility.

In addition to the purchase, which Mr. Ross said could be paid out through income from power sale, he recommended that revenue bonds be issued to the extent of $85,000 or $90,000. This sum would handle the purchase and take care of the cost of new construction and reconstruction of present lines.

Mr. Ross contended that acquisition of the property would reduce present electrical rates in the Cascade Locks territory by 40 per cent. That would make 100 kilowatts sell at $2.76, which is lower than rates charged by any private utility in Oregon, and 22 per cent below the present Portland rates. This reduction in rates, he held, would tend to interest industries to locate in and near the city, for with the larger portion of the West Coast lines outside the city limits, he said, it would permit industries to locate on "low-tax" property and still enjoy low power rates.

Knox: New Deal 'Recession'

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher and 1936 Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, says that if New Dealers succeed in pinning the blame for the "recession" on business, "there will be a different form of Government in this country."

"No people," he adds in his book, "We Planned It That Way," to be published today, "not even the American people, are going to continue to live in the midst of hard times.

"If the New Dealers convince the People that they can take over business, run it better, and free the people from anxiety, this is the straw at which the people will grasp.

Grasping at Straws

"The people of other nations have grasped at the same straw—and in grasping have seen their democratic institutions of Government disappear."

Without precisely taxing President Roosevelt with a drive toward dictatorship, Mr. Knox devotes a large part of his book (published by Longmans Green) to show the number of what he calls dictatorial powers already in the hands of the President.

"Mr. Roosevelt," he continues, "has squandered the savings and the future earnings of not merely a part of our people—but all our people.

"He has broken practically every pledge he has ever made to the people.

Cost of Depression

"He has driven the people into another depression at a cost of 10,000,000 jobs, and at a loss of some $30,000,000,000 in the market value of securities owned by approximately 12,000,000 stockholders.

"He has weakened the insurance companies and the banking structure of the nation and is using the social security funds for the daily running expenses of his administration and as security for the appropriated savings is dropping IOU's into special funds in the United States Treasury.

"And still, he retains the affection and the confidence of large numbers of the American people.

"Some day, the American people will realize that the New Deal, starting out to appear to the best in us, now uses us to support the worst that is in politics."

Tammany Leader on Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

and confiscating records. The slow difting of evidence resulted in the first indictment July 14, 1937.

Named in this indictment were Davis, the alleged chief; George Weinberg, "Bo" Weinberg, Schoenhaus, Weintraub, Alexander Pompez, Mathias Joseph Ison, Masjo Joseph Ison, or "Little Joe;" Dan Smith, one time policeman, and three or four others.

The Isons and Pompez turned state's evidence and their names were significantly eliminated from the second indictment, which was handed down May 26, 1938, the one that named Mr. Hines. It is widely assumed that the Isons and Pompez will be witnessed for the state.

To Testify for State

Davis, who fled when he was named in the first indictment, was arrested in Philadelphia on Feb. 2 of this year and held in the Tombs when he was unable to raise bail set at $75,000. He was released without bail in the custody of Mr. Dewey's office July 30 after he had turned state's evidence.

Mr. Hines was arrested on May 25, 1938, and released in $20,000 bonds. Since that time, Mr. Stryker and his associates have invoked one court action after the other as they fought the case every inch of the way. Mr. Stryker's move for a change of venue was denied. His petition for a bill of particulars was granted in part, resulting in the naming of William Copeland Dodge, formerly District Attorney; Magistrate Hulon Capshaw and the late Magistrate Francis Erwin as public officials who had allegedly been tampered with by the defendants.

Blue Ribbon Jury

Mr. Stryker's attack on the blue ribbon jury as a conviction jury that was unconstitutional and undemocratic failed as Justice Pecora permitted Mr. Dewey's petition that the jury be selected from the special list of men, supposedly above the average in intelligence, alertness and commonsense.

It was from this special list the selection of jury began today. The first man chosen will be locked up for the duration of the trial and so with each subsequent one selected. They will be quartered in a midtown hotel under guard. The court has been specially air-cooled for this trial and about 150 places have been alloted to the press and special writers for magazines. The remainder of the space, accommodating about 150, will be free to spectators, who will obtain seats on the basis of first come, first served.

More Cars Than in U. S.

The Republic of Cuba has 17 automobiles a mile of road, and the Republic of Panama, 12; both countries exceeding the United States which has only nine automobiles a mile of road.

Martin Foes Seek To Remove Him As Auto Union's Head

DETROIT, Aug. 15 (AP)—Opponents of Homer Martin, led by four expelled officers of the United Automobile Workers of America, proceeded today with plans to seek his removal as president of the big CIO union.

They laid the groundwork for their campaign in a week-end meeting at Toledo and will return to that city next Saturday to further arrangements which they hope will lead to a special convention of the International Union.

The "rebels," saying that presidents of 75 UAW locals were present, rejected a proposal by Walter Reuther, President of Detroit's West Side Local, that John L. Lewis, head of the CIO, be asked to intervene to restore harmony between the Union's Martin and Anti-Martin factions.

The meeting approved a resolution asking locals to send their per capita taxes to CIO headquarters in Washington instead of the Martin-controlled UAW headquarters in Detroit.

The recently expelled officers who were the prime movers in the Toledo gathering are Richard T. Frankensteen, Ed Hall and Wyndham Mortimer, former Vice-Presidents, and George F. Addes, former Secretary-Treasurer.

They asked the membership to "stand ready to protect individuals and local unions which are the subject of violence and gangsterism on the part of the Martin Administration."

CIO Fights Wage Cut Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Committee for Industrial Organization rallied its forces today against what it contended was a determination of the two major telegraph companies to cut wages 8.3 per cent.

In a circular letter to all CIO affiliates, John Brophy, National Director, asked full support for the American Communications Association, CIO telegraphers union, in resisting any cut. If the companies carry out the idea, Mr. Brophy declared, it might well be the "opening wedge for other industries to take similar action."

The cut was technically possible under the law, he said, because of the lack of a penalty provision in a section setting out that no employer shall be justified in "reducing a wage paid by him which is in excess of the applicable minimum wages under this act."

Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

is here. There the trade unions are still fighting for recognition, which was won by British trade unions a generation ago.

"The growth of organizations of employers and workers has developed here into a vast machinery of collective bargaining which has stabilized industry and cut out enormously more disputes than it has caused."

In another employer source it is remarked that 25 or 30 years ago when recognition of trade unions was the issue, much hostility was generated that is now minimized.

Surprise is apt to be heard among British employers at the reluctance of the occasional American employer, making inquiry here about labor relations, to concede union recognition.

At the same time it is granted in British industry that conditions in America do not duplicate those in Britain, and that varying factors such as size, race, temperament, etc., do not by any means make British experience a precise pattern for America.

Difficulty in Some Fields

Some industrial sentiment in London, independent of any American connections, is emphatic in declaring that there is such divergence between American and British factors as to make unqualified comparison misleading.

Incidentally, American trade unionists would discount the diversity of races in the United States as a difference.

Apart from the British industry, where indeed it is not altogether absent, struggle over union recognition is still to be found here in the business world. As in America, likewise in Britain, the "white collar," or as they call them here, the "black coated" workers, are not so easy as industrial employees to organize into labor unions.

Just now controversy is specially heard in the zone of insurance companies and banks, where unions of office workers are seeking to be recognized, to bargain and to obtain agreements. Also in the field of retail stores, the unionization of clerks enlivens the same question.

As to union recognition in America, that has been in fact, as British industry senses, the chief question in recent labor turmoil. A principal intent of the National Labor Relations Act passed by the Roosevelt Administration is to obtain recognition for trade unions.

By far the most significant thing that the sit-down strikes in the American automobile industry last year gained for the automobile workers' union was its recognition as a bargaining agency by the automobile companies concerned.

Recognition, the Victory

Virtually all that the Steel Workers' Union got in its agreement with the United States Steel Corporation was the company's consent to bargain with the union. Yet the union considered that one of the greatest victories in American labor history, because of the corporation's tradition of anti-unionism.

Indeed, John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization have vaulted into eminence largely through their successes in winning union recognition. They fought and lost the independent steel strike last summer on this issue.

Unions in various types of industry have been long recognized in the United States, for example, on the railroads and in the building trades, and coal mines. Labor organization is to be found in America in all stages. Conflict over recognition of newly formed unions has come mostly in the area of great manufacturing corporations averse to trade unions.

Invasion of U. S. Unions Called Menace to Canadians

LAKE COUCHICHING, Ontario, Aug. 15 (CP)—Extensions of United States labor unions into Canada is a serious barrier to national cohesion, A. R. Mosher, President of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor, said in an address to the seventh annual conference here of the Canadian Institute on Economics and Politics.

"The subordinate position of those Canadian workers belonging to United States trade unions is no mere anomaly," said Mr. Mosher, declaring Canadians were becoming ever less willing "to accept a position of subserviency and dependence" regarding United States institutions.

Union Split Seen

Canada is the only country in the world which has workers organized in branches of foreign unions, he said. Mr. Mosher suggested the split between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor, rival United States Unions, "undoubtedly will hasten" the progress of a national labor movement in Canada since the split may divide Canadian members of these unions.

The speaker attacked the AFL for its "lack of a constructive and progressive economic philosophy" and declared it lacked "understanding of the necessity and possibility of economic and social reform." He said it consistently avoided criticism or analysis of the capitalistic system, "apparently believing this beyond its powers."

The "white-collar groups," previously ignored by unions but being organized now by the CIO, will provide a major driving force to future labor movements, Allan Haywood of New York City told the conference.

Graduates Enrolled

Many university graduates are among the thousands enrolled in the Business and Professional Workers Union, Mr. Haywood, CIO Regional Director, said.

"They are destined to contribute much to future labor movements," he said.

"Mass production has intensified the demand on organized labor to shape its policies to meet the situation," said Mr. Haywood, declaring industrial unions "must obtain" in mass-production industries. He referred to wage increases given by motor manufacturers after the United Automobile Workers, a CIO Union, grew from 20,000 to 450,000 members in two years.

Mr. Haywood, replying to Mr. Mosher, contended that Canadian and United States workers should advance together. "National unions which strive to separate the workers of Canada from those of the United States are a great detriment to international understanding and peace," he said.

GOP Head Says Trade Data Err

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—John Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in an open letter to Secretary of State Hull, accused the State Department yesterday of disseminating inaccurate statistics and "misleading propaganda" in support of the Trade Agreements Program.

He also questioned the accuracy, in the light of world conditions and increased American exports of war materials, of Secretary Hull's frequently-voiced contention that the Agreements Program has promoted world peace.

Mr. Hamilton commented on a letter which Secretary Hull wrote to Senator James P. Pope D) of Idaho on July 27, in which the Secretary of State noted that the United States imported more agricultural products than it exported in 1937, but exported more than it bought in the first half of 1938. Secretary Hull, referring to critics of the Agreements Program, asked in the letter:

"What have such persons to say concerning this 1938 reversal of the 1937 figures? Do they deny the figures or deny that trade agreements which were in effect in 1937 are still in operation?"

Mr. Hamilton noted that grain exports increased from $18,600,000 in the first half of 1937 to $142,400,000 in the first half of 1938 and said this alone accounted for the increase in farm exports.

He said the Agriculture Department had attributed increased exports of grain to bumper crops in this country and poor crops in other important producing nations.

Decreased farm imports were due, Mr. Hamilton said, "to the smaller domestic demand for raw materials due to the 'Roosevelt Depression,' lower prices based on larger yields, and the 1937-38 bumper crops in this country, indicating nature's refusal to 'co-operate' with the Wallace Farm Program."

Then referring to memoranda which the State Department has released, purporting to show advantages of trade concessions to various states, Mr. Hamilton said they contained "literally hundreds of deceptive and, in some cases, inaccurate statements."

He said one of these pamphlets reported that in 1937 exports of unmanufactured tobacco to Cuba were 446,000 pounds. Records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce showed, he declared, that "we exported none whatever to Cuba in that year" instead importing 13,944,000 pounds.

Contending that relative figures on foreign trade issued by the State Department invariably were misleading, Mr. Hamilton suggested that comparisons show all the years since 1929 and added:

"In 1937, our exports, in dollar value, to non-trade agreement countries were 65.7 per cent of the 1929 level, while to trade agreement countries our exports were but 63.5 per cent of the 1929 level. And in 1937 our imports from the non-trade agreement countries were 68.3 per cent of the 1929 level while from trade agreement countries our imports were 73.1 per cent of the 1929 level."

Mr. Hamilton expressed the opinion that "excessive trade barriers do promote world unrest," but contended the "only way to lower them is through a multilateral agreement."

He said this was why President Hoover had promoted the London Economic Conference of 1933 which, he added, was "scuttled" by President Roosevelt.

Key to Hull Program

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Trade Agreements Program has been the keystone of Secretary Hull's foreign policy. Under it the State Department negotiates separate treaties with different countries, agreeing to reduce tariffs on specified imports in exchange for lowered duties on some American exports. Concessions granted one foreign power are then extended to all which do not discriminate against American goods. The United States has trade agreements with 18 nations and others are being negotiated. The last was signed a week ago with Ecuador.

Gathings Nominated In Arkansas Race

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Complete official returns from Arkansas' Democratic primary, announced Aug. 12, nominated State Senator E. C. Gathings of West Memphis for Congress from the First District succeeding Representative W. J. Driver, dean of the State's Congressional delegation.

The tabulation gave Gathings 24,984; Driver 24,654. Still undecided was the Third District Congressional race between Representative Claude A. Fuller and State Senator Clyde Ellis.

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Youth of 55 Nations Join In Study of Own Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Determined to help solve problems peculiar to young people of every race in all nations delegates from 55 countries were assembling here today in preparation for the Second World Youth Congress which will open formally tonight at a mass meeting here and then continue with a week of discussion and deliberation at Vassar College, 75 miles up the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie.

Five hundred persons are expected to participate in the eight-day Congress, and of the major nations of the world only Italy and Germany seem likely to have no representation, it was believed here today. Both countries had been invited to send delegates, but headquarters of the assembly has received no indication of acceptance, although there was still a slight chance that they would be included in the roster.

More than 15,000 tickets already have been sold for the inaugural ceremonies in Randall's Island Stadium, and with favorable weather conditions, the Bowl's seating capacity of 22,000 persons probably will be exhausted, officials of the Congress said.

While waiting the start of more serious business, delegates amused themselves today by getting acquainted with New York City, particularly with features such as Rockefeller Center and the Empire State Building, which in the eyes of foreign visitors are peculiarly American.

Visit World's Fair Site

As guests of Grover A. Whalen, President of New York World's Fair 1939, they were received this morning at the international exposition site at Flushing Meadows, Queens, and while there received New York City's official welcome from Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia at his office in the summer City Hall. After touring the grounds, they went to Queens College to be entertained at a campus luncheon.

Still other excursions designed to acquaint the foreign visitors with the intellectual and social atmosphere of the United States were conducted yesterday to a baseball game in Yankee Stadium, a folk festival on Manhattan's lower East Side, and a special concert by the Federal music project orchestra. In addition various New York churches devoted part of their regular services to the foreign delegates present in the congregations.

Between games at the Yankee Stadium, where a double-header between the Yankees and the Athletics was on, English and American delegates assembled on the diamond while Gabriel Carritt, Chairman of the English group, presented to Joseph Gadden, head of the American Organizing Committee, a cricket bat autographed by Walter Hammon, a famous player of the British game. In return, Mr. Carritt received a baseball bat autographed by every member of the Yankee team.

Spokesmen for both delegations voiced hopes that their exchange of trophies would help promote the international significance of sport.

4,000 at Festival

Attended by 4,000 persons, the East Side festival was held in the Rivington Street neighborhood under the direction of Joseph Greenbaum, Chairman of the Festival Committee for International Fellowship. Chinese, Negro, and Russian players entertained the audience by performing on one of the Works Progress Administration's portable stages.

Late in the afternoon all groups were united at International House, on Riverside Drive, where they were guests at a reception. Most of the delegates have been staying at International House prior to the opening of the sessions at Vassar College tomorrow.

Since Aug. 8 when 26 young men arrived from Chile, Nicaragua, Peru, Colombia and Paraguay, delegates have been arriving here steadily, so that by Sunday 300 already were in New York City. To this number were added 37 more from the British Isles who arrived here yesterday.

55 Nations Represented

Among those delegates to arrive yesterday was S. Dei-Anang, who is to represent the Gold Coast, West Africa. Mr. Dei-Anang, a Negro and graduate of the University of London, increased to 55 the number of countries to be represented at the international gathering.

Saturday's arrivals included 96 young people from 19 nations on five continents. Among them were Miss Renu Roy of India, and Miss Margot Peterson of Denmark.

A Committee composed of Miss Peterson and Michael Wallace and Pen Brierley, of the World Students' Association, were conducted by a police escort to the Eternal Light at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, where they left a ceremonial wreath on behalf of the delegation, and expressed the wish that lasting international peace might be established.

One of the largest single delegations to arrive here for the congress is that sent by Czechoslovakia. It consisted of 24 young men and women, guided by Dr. Jiri Kasparak.

Joseph Caddon

Chairman of the United States Committee for the World Youth Congress. Mr. Caddon, a graduate of Brown University, served as Chairman of the United States delegation to the first World Youth Congress in Geneva in 1936.

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Nations Increase Defense Outlays In South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Additional defense expenditures expected to lead to renovation of old and the purchase of new material overseas, are being worked out by the technical departments of Chile's three fighting forces.

Personnel is being augmented, especially in those sections where greater efficiency is demanded by the development of modern military science. Use of the term "expansion," however, is depreciated, as it is held that effective expenditure is still lower than the normal average.

Only two bids were received for supplying two 8,000-ton cruisers with eight-inch guns. These were from Holland and Finland. British builders did not bid as specifications conflicted with terms of the London Naval Treaty. Other signatories, as well as Italy whose adherence to that pact is foreseen in the Anglo-Italian agreement, abstained for the same reason. No bid from the United States was expected because of the price factor.

New Chilean Army development is being financed mainly by payments by southern sheep-farming companies for renewal of leases to State-owned pastures. The Air Force owes delivery during June and July of some 100 German and Italian planes chiefly to a nitrate exchange transaction. Tenders are being invited for the supply of airdrome and workshop equipment. The Chairman of the National Air Line also is seeking a 25 million pesos (£250,000) loan for the supply of new equipment.

Peruvians have been prepared for heavier national defense commitments by an official statement which indicates this class of expenditure must have preference over foreign debt obligations. The Finance Minister announces preparation of a plan for the introduction of arms credits which must be covered through the "patriotic-efforts of all citizens."

Reports of rearming by both Paraguay and Bolivia have not been extinguished by settlement of the Chaco dispute. Increases of both armies above the protocol limitations and arrivals of arms shipments were denounced officially at the peace conference. The President of Bolivia, however, has denied the oft-asserted existence of a secret £1,000,000 fund in readiness for overseas purchases if peace had not been ratified.

Peace Conference Urged 'Before' War Instead of 'After'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 15—Mr. George Lansbury, one of Britain's leading peace workers and former leader of the Labor Party, left today on a new peace mission.

He goes, as an "ambassador of reconciliation, to Central and Eastern Europe."

The major object of the trip is to discuss with the heads of European States the idea that a peace conference should be held now instead of after another war. Trade concessions, Mr. Lansbury holds, would be much cheaper than universal losses which would be brought about by war. Indeed, economic agreement would in his view lead to general appeasement because it would raise the low standard of living, thus making for greater contentment.

Mr. Lansbury, who was accompanied by the Rev. Henry Carter and Percy Bartlett, plans to visit Sofia, Bucharest, Belgrade, and Budapest in that order and to stay about four days in each Capital.

City to Ignore Youth Congress

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Delegates to the World Youth Congress will receive no official greeting from this city when they arrive tomorrow for their second annual meeting, Acting Mayor William B. Duggan declared today.

Mr. Duggan, acting for Mayor George V. L. Spratt, who is out of town, said he had given no orders for a reception because of what he termed the group's "internationalism."

Local delegates two weeks ago petitioned the Common Council to extend the Congress an official welcome, but the request was tabled, he added.

Alderman George Becker, speaking for the Democratic minority in the Council, indicated agreement with Mr. Duggan's decision to have no reception.

"The Council has heard so much about the communism of the Congress," Mr. Becker said, "and we have not had any proof that they are not communists."

Camden, N. J., Asks Curb on Billboards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J.—Declaring that "Camden is beginning to be known as the city of billboards," the City Commission has asked the Solicitor here to define the authority that officials of the municipality have to curtail this form of advertising.

"The city must take some action to restrain the growing number of billboard eyesores in Camden," Frank J. Hartman, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, said. "Many of our streets are congested with billboards. If the State can regulate them, the City can do the same."

Balbo and Hitler Talk

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Italian Libya, chatted for an hour and a half Aug. 13 at Herr Hitler's mountain retreat here.

Marshal Balbo, on a two-week inspection of Germany's air force, was accompanied to Berchtesgaden by a number of high German and Italian officials.

The Italian Marshal arrived in an automobile with Rudolf Hess, Minister Without Portfolio, who met him at Munich.

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Huxley, Writing Garbo Script, Discusses Future of the Films

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

The note from the studio, sent round by messenger, merely said that Aldous Huxley had gone to work on Vincent Sheean's translation of Eve Curie's "Madame Curie" as one of two pictures Garbo would do on her return to Hollywood Nov. 1.

I found Mr. Huxley, about an hour later, crouched over a very small Corona typewriter, circa 1915, in the patio of a tree-shaded Spanish house in Beverly Hills. I plunged at once into my subject. I knew Mr. Huxley to be a practicing champion of the novel in some of its more modern aspects, and I was curious to know if his presence in Hollywood working on a screen play meant that he intended to desert the novel for the film.

He wasn't willing to deal with the subject on quite that basis, and began his remarks by expressing his annoyance with the attempts the movies occasionally make to achieve poetic moments in their romances by lines which obviously have not been written by poets.

"Isn't it possible for them to realize," he wanted to know, "that only poets can write poetic lines, and that poets aren't common?"

The Film in Propaganda

His mentality played quickly and intelligently over the whole field of film production, and its importance in the modern scheme of things. Its first threat to world culture is, of course, as propaganda, he believes. He has been surprised that some of the great dictators have not been able to make better use of it for their purposes—except that, of course, propaganda at present is rather stupid, and largely untrue. To reach great masses of people propaganda must leave out so much that is essential that it becomes greatly falsified, and is therefore vulnerable to the attack of men of knowledge. But there is always the chance that the future may bring a subtler, truer propaganda. Then the film, it seems to him, might be the ideal instrument.

Now he was willing to bring in the place of the novelist in all this. The novelist stood, he thought, as a sort of bulwark against encroachment upon the individual. He cited Edgar Snow's book, "Red Star Over China," in which some of the sovietized characters questioned by the author were unable to remember anything which had happened in their experience since the all-engrossing new order of themselves as part of the state, rather than individuals, had become the dominant factor of their consciousness.

Novelist and Poet

Squarely opposed to them, and to much of the socialized service of the present, is the novelist, who is concerned, first, last, and always, with the individual. People, he thought, were too ready to accept the findings of a new pundit psychology—and curiously, too, in Russia after even the word "psychology" had been banned there in the early years of the revolution. But now it is accepted everywhere. What isn't realized, he thinks, is that the novelist has always been the best psychologist; and with the novelist he includes the poet. What brings the changes of feeling and response which makes the men of one age write in poetry, the next in prose, he doesn't know. But the characters in Chaucer, he things, bring us closer to a true study of the individual than most modern psychologists are able to do. And Dostoievsky, he says, will be a textbook for 300 years, perhaps, before the garden variety of psychologists have caught up to him.

Was the film, then, the medium in which men would work to express the new age? He didn't know. He found it interesting that so many modern writers have been influenced by the film. He admitted, himself, to this influence. The film has trained large masses of people to go easily and quickly through transitions of emotion and thought which the novelist had had to take many pages of carefully laid words to prepare them to do. Music, it may be, he said, has been very useful in this regard. In music it is possible to play a theme in a minor key, then, changing quickly to a major key, with the same theme achieve an almost opposite result. The film is not the equal of music here; but with music as an aid, reproduced on film as well as it is reproduced today, it is difficult to say just where the film can be limited.

This is, of course, his first screen play although he has been many times a visitor to Hollywood studios, and has kept up a lively interest in film production all over the world for years. His enthusiasm for Madame Curie as an individual is unbounded, and he holds no doubt of Garbo's capacity to give her life on the screen. He is interested, too, to see how much of the natural science for which she stood, and the heroic research she maintained, can be reproduced on the screen. And for this he is conferring with some of the faculty at the California Institute of Technology in an attempt to see if the natural functions of the film cannot be more adequately utilized than they have been in the past. But here he laughed. The film had once used all its functions to perfection in some of those early silent comedies. Then the play-back, the reverse, the slow motion, and a dozen other devices had given excitement and pleasure to audiences which they have forgotten, in the present concern over story, to demand any more.

War 'Ridiculed'

(Continued from Page 1)

soon regarding the British plan for evacuation of foreign combatants and although obstacles to settlement of the Spanish problem are realized to be great, still some progress is being made, in the French Government's opinion.

5. The very fact that German is making such a noisy point of its recent military preparations is perhaps a favorable sign, French authorities feel. The publicity given the gigantic war measures that are now being taken in the Reich seems to be an indication that these military measures are primarily a diplomatic maneuver. They appear designed to bring pressure on Czechoslovakia and indirectly on France and Britain rather than to pave the way for an actual coup de force. It would be surprising if Herr Hitler after announcing that he would strike like lightning in the night without warning were to make so much ado about his real intentions.

Bonnet Plans Vacation

It must be confessed that these intensified military preparations in Germany are considered disquieting by the French Government. But there is a tendency to take the best possible view of them.

One indication that France does not feel tragically about the Czech situation is that the French Minister in Prague is going on a vacation this week, something he would hardly do if a conflict were expected. Likewise Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet is going ahead confidently with plans for a trip to Turkey in September.

In this connection Premier Edouard Daladier's remarks a few weeks ago are recalled, when he said "Contrary to what scaremongers are proclaiming throughout Europe and thoughout the world there is no reason why we shouldn't get safely past this dangerous point just as we have successfully steered through other difficult spots. We do not believe that war is inevitable."

It may be said with the clearest assurance that today, as then, this still represents the view of the French Premier, and the French Government.

To sum up: France definitely does not ignore altogether or dismiss lightly the possibility of war; but certainly the nation neither fears it nor considers it unavoidable in the near future.

British Mediation Accepted

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The opposing sides in Spain have accepted a three-man British Commission to mediate an exchange of prisoners.

The Commission will go to Toulouse, France, and begin functioning probably by the end of the month.

Their work will cover all classes of persons detained in Spain, including political and military prisoners as well as any person unable to leave the country for lack of credentials.

It was stipulated, however, that the Commission must limit itself to cases brought up by the two regimes and may not examine appeals from outsiders.

MADRID, Aug. 15 (AP)—The radio operator of the British merchantman Hillfern was killed and two other Englishmen were wounded today in an insurgent air raid on Valencia. The injured men were the Captain and nonintervention observer aboard the British ship Fredavore. The casualties occurred as the men were on shore. Neither British ship was struck in the bombardment.

Sixty bombs were dropped at Alicante, south of Valencia. Six persons were injured when a heavy missile exploded in the Alicante jail.

Two persons were killed in a raid on Villa Joyosa, north of Alicante, and two others, both women, in an Insurgent air attack on the village of Pinedo, near Valencia.

Two squadrons of Insurgent warplanes, each with five bombers, raided the Barcelona waterfront Aug. 14. They dropped 40 bombs, but caused only slight damage.

One-Man Rule Too Risky!

By the Associated Press

Ajaccio, Corsica, Aug. 15

France's Navy Minister, César Campinchi, today made the dedication of a monument to Napoleon the occasion for a defense of democracy.

"It is dangerous for a state to rest upon a single man," M. Campinchi declared.

"Certainly a democratic regime may have its weaknesses, but what are they compared with the dangers of uncontrolled power? Liberty, peace, and the future of a nation are too precious to be delivered to one man—even an exceptional man."

Recalling that Napoleon himself once declared "In time the sword will always be beaten," M. Campinchi said:

"These words are worthy to be recalled at a time when certain men profess disdain for liberty and a desire to outlaw traditional values which have always assured the nobility of man in our western civilization."

The unveiling of the monument, first official homage ever paid to Napoleon by the French Republic, preceded the inauguration of a powerful naval base at Aspreto on the western coast of Corsica. The base represents France's latest move to counterbalance the power of Italy in the Mediterranean.

Thousands of troops and sailors participated in the ceremony at Ajaccio, where Napoleon was born, while warships of the French Mediterranean fleet thundered salutes.

Ramspeck Is Honored For Civil Service Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—In appreciation of his services for civil service reform in the postal service during the last Congress, Representative Robert Ramspeck of Georgia was tendered a testimonial dinner and was presented with a silver service by 100 Georgia postoffice officials. Mr. Ramspeck aided in obtaining the passage of a civil service bill which affects postmasters in the first, second, and third class post offices.

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Reich Held Unready to War; Hitler Keeps His Peace Trump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 15—Misgivings and forebodings entertained in certain circles abroad that present German air and military maneuvers, which began today, are but pretext for preparations for a war in the near future are strongly ridiculed in all quarters here today.

The middle of August has long been mentioned abroad as the likely period for warlike action by Germany, it is recalled here. Reference is also made to the opinion which certain foreign publicists have attributed to Reichsführer Adolph Hitler that "unless something is done in 1938 regarding Czechoslovakia, it will be too late."

However much foreigners may ignore the many occasions whereon Herr Hitler has definitely avowed peaceful intentions, the majority of Germans still believe in the Führer's wish for peace. This is a trump card he would hadlyy surrender without tremendous deliberation.

Hitler's Trump Card

Moreover, any observer here cannot fail to have noticed that the majority of the German people are definitely set against war. Even National Socialism would hesitate before taking steps which would bring about that eventuality.

Apart from these considerations it is pointed out that people who are inclined to believe war-scaremongers forget that to fight modern war implies preparations of many kinds—diplomatic and economic as well as military. Not even Germany's best friends would say that today it is prepared from these standpoints.

Furthermore, events last May clearly revealed that a March into Czechoslovakia would not be the same as the march into Austria. The week end of May 21 showed probably as its most significant effect the weaknesses of some links in Germany's diplomatic chain—that allies in peace may not necessarily be allies in war.

On the economic side Germany's preparations in the way of raw materials, foodstuffs, military reserves, and the like and the fact that its fortifications, especially on the Rhine, are not yet complete, argue against any immediate war action by this country.

Let Time Operate

It might also be added that since obviously such action would be directed against Czechoslovakia, it is questionable whether the Reich would consider the present an opportune time, especially since negotiations by Viscount Runciman are proceeding. Indeed, German opinion seems still divided whether the best policy would not be to allow Czechoslovakia, particularly its Sudeten German area, to disintegrate from within.

It should also not be forgotten that National Socialism considers Bolshevism one of the world's greatest dangers, and that therefore it cannot be unmindful of the possibility of that "scourge" spreading to West Europe if there were another war.

This year's maneuvers, centering on Czechoslovak borders and the left bank of the Rhine opposite France, though they are declared to be on a smaller scale than last year when Premier Benito Mussolini was here, are considered particularly significant since for the first time reserve forces will be participating. Attempts will be made to reproduce as closely as possible actual wartime conditions. Reserves in various different classifications, including new conscripts, have been called up over the week end from various parts of the country, and many will remain under arms for some weeks according to present reports.

Civilian Conscription

Civil needs everywhere throughout the area of maneuvers have been subjected to military control, so that in south Germany certain local bus services have been suspended and the vehicles commandeered. Civil populations must also supply food, forage, and draft animals for armed services when required, according to recent law.

Reports, such as those that railway men due to leave for vacations today have had their leaves cancelled, that heavy traffic of military vehicles has been observed on all roads towards Salzburg, and that many conscripts who expected to be discharged by middle September will be unable to return home until some weeks later, naturally caused much consternation. But inquiries at official quarters here bring the reply that the present maneuvers only differ from previous ones in that the reservists now called up will be exercised for the first time in close formation in their respective divisions. This suggests that equipment in many of these reserve units has reached an advanced stage.

Reports abroad regarding extraordinary military preparations in Germany are interpreted by the official news agency here this week end as an attempt by interested parties abroad to disturb European public opinion.

Imitation of Powers

German autumn maneuvers are being held this year in smaller units, the press agency comment says, but participation of reserve formations for the first time is due to the fact that conscription was reintroduced into Germany only a few years ago. This year for the first time, therefore, Germany is in a position to imitate the example generally followed by other great powers whose reserve formations regularly participate in such maneuvers.

In making this comparison, however, it is necessary to note that the reserves in Germany are on an entirely different basis than they are in France and some of the other European countries. Here the reservists, as such, are an adjunct to, rather than the basis of the regular army. Germany maintains an extensive standing army, while in France, reservists periodically called to the colors constitute the military manpower.

Starting From Diplomat

William Henry Harrison, seventh President of the United States, was the only President to hold a diplomatic post in Latin America, having served as Minister to Colombia in 1828-29.

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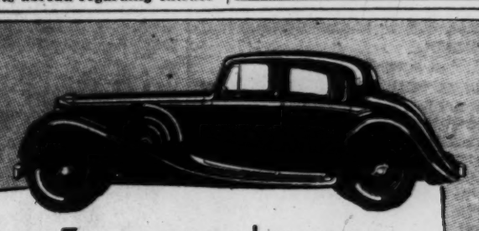

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Caroline Ann Uses Her Spade

Someone had given Caroline Ann a brand new wooden spade, and here she was, at the seaside, with a whole shiny beach of nice sand to dig in.

"What are you going to make?" Caroline Ann's mother asked.

"A castle?" suggested Caroline Ann's daddy. "Or a house, perhaps—"

"No, no, no!" sang Caroline Ann. "I know what I'm going to make! But it's a secret." And she danced up and down on the warm, shining sand. "And you mustn't look—not even one little peep—till it's finished."

Off she ran with her brand new spade, and her brand new blue bucket. She began to dig very busily in the warm sand, and all the time she sang to herself, "I'm going to make a garden!"

First she patted up the flower beds, and patted down the borders; then she stamped with her bare pink feet until the paths, running criss-cross over the garden, were all smooth and hard.

Shells Along the Paths

"Mary, Mary, quite contrary!" sang Caroline Ann, until she came to the bit about "Cockle shells all in a row." Then she picked up the shiny blue bucket and went off to look for some shells.

She found them in the little pools among the rocks—flat, white shells, and thin, gray shells, and curly, pink shells, and shells that said "Whrrrr!" when she held them up to her ear. She put the flat, white shells along the paths of her garden, and the curly, pink ones around the flower beds, and the gray ones sticking up like a fence. The whirry ones she put in a little heap so that when her mother and daddy came to see her garden they could hear them saying "Whrrrr!" too.

Then Caroline Ann looked at her garden and chuckled to herself because she had forgotten to plant any flowers in it. So off she went again with the shiny blue bucket, and gathered some fine red seaweed, and some fine brown seaweed which said "Pop!" when she trod on it, and some green ribbony seaweed which would do beautifully for a lawn.

The First Visitor

"This will be a lovely garden with all these flowers in it," sang Caroline Ann.

She poked the seaweed into the flower beds, and over the borders, and along the strip where the lawn was meant to be. It looked so pretty that she clapped her hands and ran off to tell her mother and daddy about it.

"Look, look, look!" cried Caroline Ann. "Look at the garden I've made!"

A little wave must have heard her too, because just then it came running and jumping and splashing, "whoooosh!" right into the middle of the garden. Round the flower beds it went, up the paths, poking and prying and peering, as if it were saying, "This is just the sort of garden I like to play in!"

When Caroline Ann came back the little wave had covered the paths and the flower beds. The seaweed was swishing about in long, colored streamers, and she could see only the tops of the curly pink shells.

"Oh!" said Caroline Ann, because she was so disappointed.

"But how pretty!" said her mother, and, "That's a very clever idea," said her daddy. "It's a water garden!"

"Why, that's what it is," said Caroline Ann, opening her eyes very wide. "I never thought of that!"

Thistletypuffs

He was a thistle seed, was Thistletypuffs, and he grew on a head of thistledown as big as your fist and as soft as your cheek.

When Molly, the cow, brushed against him, he and all the other thistle seeds opened their little gossamer umbrellas and went sailing away in the arms of the breeze for all the world like a wisp of white cloud. Thistletypuffs enjoyed sailing along.

"Ooofs, pooofs, poofs," he said to himself. "This is the life!"

Presently the wind whispered to him, "Do you know what you must do when I put you down?"

"Ooof, pooof, pooof," answered Thistletypuffs, "of course I do. I must find a crack and grow in it till I make a thistle plant. Every thistle seed knows that. Ooofs, pooofs, pooofs!"

On With the Wind

Then the wind carried him along until he was floating over a garden.

"This should be a good place in which to grow," he said.

Thistletypuffs began to settle down toward the earth. It took some time because he was so light.

"Ooofs, pooofs, poof," he thought, "it is certainly a grand place." But at that very moment, another breeze caught him and blew him straight into the open window of a house.

Thistletypuffs landed on the mantelpiece. It was hard and shiny. "I can't grow on this!" he said.

After he had been lying there a little while, the maid came in to dust the room, and sweeping Thistletypuffs up in her duster, she shook him out of the window again. This time he landed on the back of a dog who was lying in the sun.

"Ooofs, pooofs, poof!" said Thistletypuffs, "I can't grow here either."

A Nice Soft Bank

The dog didn't take any notice of him, but got up, stretched himself, and trotted off into the field. Thistletypuffs went with him. Presently the dog saw a friend of his, Neddy the donkey. He trotted up to him to say "Good morning, and isn't it a lovely day!" And Neddy brayed his greeting so loudly that he blew Thistletypuffs high up into the air.

Off he sailed again, rejoicing in the sunlight, until he saw a nice bank of soft earth just below him. It was warmed by the sun and watered by the rain, and it looked the very place for a seed to settle in. Thistletypuffs closed his little umbrella and fell, plop, right in the middle of a shallow crack in the bank.

"Ooofs, pooofs, poofs," he murmured happily as he snuggled down. "How well I shall grow here!"

Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

Lucy Lived by the Sea

(New England 1830)

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

I

When Lucy was little she lived by the sea
  In a town of seafaring men,
Where the ships came from China and Germany,
And from England and Spain and Italy.
  All ports seemed like neighbors then!

Her mother wore Hindu muslin for best
  And carried a Chinese fan,
Her slippers were made in Budapest
And her shawls were laid in a Spanish chest;
  And they kept a negro man.

When Lucy walked down the street, she saw
  In the windows on every side
Many a parrot and bright macaw
And monkey with greedy nimble paw,
  Brought home from far and wide.

And she curtsied to captains of sailing ships
  Who walked about through the town
With foreign words on their masterful lips,
Strange coins in the pockets on their hips
  And cheeks a tanned sea-brown.

There were Chinamen then to be seen on the street,
  And men from the South Sea Isles,
Accustomed to palms and shores where the beat
Of slow waves rose through the drowsy heat—
  Now distant ten thousand miles.

For Lucy, geography was not
  A thing to be found in books,
But the talk of Father and Uncle Lot
And presents they brought her from each far spot
  And the foreign sailors' looks.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

A Wash and Brush-Up

What a lot of time the furred and feathered folk spend on their toilets!

The soft light of a new day was just stealing into the sky when I strolled across the fields one morning. In a little spinney, I came upon a rabbit, sitting upon its hind legs, washing itself by the simple process of licking a forepaw and rubbing it round its face and ears after the manner of a cat.

When this was done to its satisfaction, it proceeded to lick its white waistcoat till the soft fur was immaculate. After that, its back received equally attentive grooming. I do not think there can be a cleaner creature than the rabbit. It dislikes any trace of soil on its coat, although its home is far down in the earth!

By the side of a stream, that quiet, early morning, a furry brown vole was carefully combing out its whiskers. A fascinating little creature is the vole—a kind of meadow mouse—so dainty in its movements. As this one washed its face, and completed its toilet by brushing its silken coat, I had to keep very still.

An Early Breakfast

The slightest sound and—plunk—it would be gliding away below surface, and being an excellent swimmer, it can stay under water for several minutes. Fortunately my presence had not been detected, and so the vole, having finished its morning ablutions, began delicately to nibble the blades of a water-plant, holding them between its forepaws and munching with obvious relish.

I was not fortunate enough to see an otter on this occasion. But on a previous day I had seen one rolling over and over in the river-side herbage, whilst engaged in getting all the tangles and clots of mud from its coat. No easy task this, for its hair is thick, and it has a soft undercoat, which it is most careful to keep clean.

Birds spend hours in preening their feathers and getting fragments of soil from their claws. A bath is always considered essential as part of their toilet, and they use pools, and shallows, and puddles by the roadside, for this purpose. Quaint, bedraggled little folk they look as they emerge from their baths, but sun and wind quickly restore the customary tidiness to plumage, and feathers are soon combed into place with the aid of beak and claw.

Snow Baths for Ravens

Ravens love snow-baths! However bitter may be the weather, they plunge into the snow, rolling and flapping with great glee. Other birds like sand-bathing. Pheasants will roll over and over in dry, dusty places, letting the soil trickle through their feathers, after which there is a great combing and fluttering of wings.

Larks have dust-baths on the downs, or by the roadside, but pigeons like a shower-bath, and are never happier than when they can spread their wings in a shower of rain, letting the drops soak into their plumage. Very spick and span they look after such a bath.

In towns and cities, sparrows are regarded as vagrants of the bird world; lovable vagrants that are, nevertheless, scrupulously careful of their personal appearance. The puddles in which they have to bathe may be sooty, but this fact in no wise dims the brightness of feathers well combed and placed. In fact, Master Town Sparrow is every bit as particular as his country cousin, who has the freedom of clear streams and laughing brooks.

I. S-R.

Umbrella Picnic

Jamie heard the rain tap-tapping along the windowsill the minute he waked.

"Oh, dear!" he sighed.

It was very disappointing. He and Aunt Ellen had planned to drive out to hill country for a picnic.

But the tap, tap of the rain was persistent. It was not a shower that might soon be over. It had started in to be a rainy day.

"Oh, dear!" Jamie sighed again. But when Aunt Ellen came in to say good morning Jamie gave her a smile for he was visiting her.

Aunt Ellen lived in the city in a large apartment house where twenty families instead of one lived under the same roof. Jamie pressed a button and rode up to the right floor in an elevator instead of climbing the stairs in the hall.

"You and I won't be climbing any hills today to see the view," Aunt Ellen was saying.

Aunt Ellen's Surprise

Jamie remembered the last picnic he and Aunt Ellen had had. They had taken their basket and climbed to the top of a high hill. The country had stretched out below them like a giant bed cover with square patches of green and brown. The trees had looked small like the tufts on a quilt.

"No, we won't," Jamie tried not to sigh.

Then when Jamie looked up at Aunt Ellen again he saw the least twinkle in her eye.

The tap, tapping of the rain was forgotten as he watched Aunt Ellen pack the picnic basket just as though the sun were shining. As soon as the house was put to rights and Jamie had found his raincoat and rubbers they started.

"We are going on an umbrella picnic," Aunt Ellen let out this much of her secret as she turned the key in the doorlock. They walked down the long path of the hall carpet until they came to a stairway.

Instead of going down Aunt Ellen took his hand and led him up the stairs to the floor above.

"These are city hills that we are climbing," she said. "What nice carpet grass this is!"

"Yes," answered Jamie. The play had started.

At the Top of the Stairs

They climbed three stair hills. At the top of the last one was a door. Aunt Ellen pushed it open. Jamie gasped. There instead of more stairs was the sky—rather gray and drippy, but the sky just the same with a soft little wind coming out of it to cool his cheeks.

"Now let us go and look at the view," Aunt Ellen was saying.

They walked to the high railing that made a fence around the big roof, and looked over. There below them lay the city. Instead of square fields Jamie saw square roofs. Roofs with tall chimneys, roofs with gardens and clothes-lines and towels flipping in the wind.

They ate their lunch on a table under a big umbrella that the janitor brought and put up for them. Between sandwiches and cake, Jamie and Aunt Ellen walked to see the view from all four sides of the building. On one side, the river wound its long ribbon of water and bridges humped across it. On another, the roof squares opened and let a park stand green between them.

"It's like discovering," Jamie told Aunt Ellen. "We won't ever have to be sorry when it rains with this hill to come to."

"Good Night, Sheep!"

A shepherd was walking home one evening in company with a farm laborer friend. They had tramped some distance downhill toward the village, when the shepherd suddenly stopped.

"I forgot to say 'good night' to 'em," he said. "I maun go back."

His companion laughed at him, and walked on homeward. But the shepherd toiled back up the hill to where the sheep were collected, and leaning over the hurdles said:

"Good night, sheep. Good night to 'ee."

The incident was told by a member of the Little Animals' Friend League.

Two Dolls From the Ukraine

Anna and Tomas come from the Ukraine or Little Russia, a province in the southwestern part of the enormous country of Russia. In the Ukraine the rivers flow brighter than silver, and the wind rustles across the grasses, over farmhouses and through the groves of bountiful fruit trees. Because of the fertility of the rich, black soil, Ukraina is an agricultural land, and its people are busily engaged in raising grain and sugar beets, or in caring for the livestock.

Tomas represents a Ukrainian shepherd, for in his strong hand he carries the shepherd's flute, and about his neck, on a stout cord is his whistle. The sheep are certain to hear his call, as is his faithful dog.

Tomas is tall and very well built and he carries himself straight as an arrow. His blonde hair, cut in a short bob to his ears, and his blue eyes reveal the fact that Tomas belongs to a mixed race, for the true Ukrainian has dark eyes and dark hair. But as many of the people living in the Ukraine represent varied peoples, Tomas is considered a real Ukrainian.

A Knee-Length Tunic

Tomas wears a white tunic blouse with a high neck edged in fine red cross-stitch design. The tunic falls to his knees and beneath it he wears gray and white striped pantaloons. His strong limbs are encased in protective leggings that keep him warm despite the biting cold winds that sweep across the steppes or level tracts of land. Straw sandals well woven are held securely on his feet by means of heavy cords that interlace up his leg and tie at the knee.

Over his shoulders, Tomas has flung a warm brown coat, gathered in at the back of the waist, and pleated like a skirt. A brown cap, Russian style, sits on his flaxen hair. A multicolored cord about his waist finishes his costume. One important fact of his construction should be noted—Tomas is made from a stocking, combined with sturdy homespun cotton. His hand-painted facial expression registers the patient, kind, honest look seen on many peasant faces.

Anna's Costume Is Gay

Anna, too, is tall and massively built, but she has very dark hair and dark eyes, like the majority of the Ukrainian people. Anna's costume is full of gay, harmonious colors, for she is dressed as a bride.

She wears a white skirt and white blouse designed in red and black cross-stitch pattern, and the blouse is gathered at the neck and at the wrist. A sleeveless black velvet jacket, piped in red, is worn over the blouse and a red and green plaid skirt, piped in green, is wrapped around the inner white skirt. A peep beneath the jacket reveals a wide green sash.

Red boots, knee length, give Anna protection against the cold breezes. About her neck she wears one string of blue beads, and one of green and yellow beads. Her black hair is parted in the middle and plaited down the back in a single long strand reaching to her waist, and tied with a bit of red ribbon. About her head she wears a halo-wreath of blue, yellow, pink, and red posies, with gay streamers of magenta and blue ribbon.

Together, Anna and Tomas are a fine pair, tall, energetic looking, and upright. Their costumes indicate the many peasant industries of the Ukraine carried on during the long, hard winter months—such as spinning and weaving, wool combing and embroidery.

Janet P. Johl

Anna and Tomas Live in the Ukraine

A Garden in a Box

"Brrr-ring!" rang the telephone through the house. Patty ran to answer.

"Hello, Patty!" Aunt Mary's voice came on the wire. "I have a garden in a box for you."

"Oh!" cried Patty, "how nice, Aunt Mary!"

"Could you come up some time this morning and get it?" Aunt Mary went on to ask.

"Oh, yes, Aunt Mary, I'll be right up. Shall I bring my wagon?" The tinkle in Aunt Mary's voice turned into a laugh.

"Oh, no, you can carry it right in your hand. Good-by, Patty dear." The telephone clicked and Aunt Mary was gone.

A Happy Trip

Anyway just to remember the tinkle in Aunt Mary's voice made Patty want to hurry right off to find out. She ran to tell Mother, then slipped into her cap and sweater and out the door.

Patty skipped along. Soon she was pushing in at Aunt Mary's gate.

"Hello, Patty!" The tinkle was still in Aunt Mary's voice and there was a twinkle in her eyes to go with it. "I called you early because I felt this was a real garden day."

Aunt Mary led the way now to the back of the house.

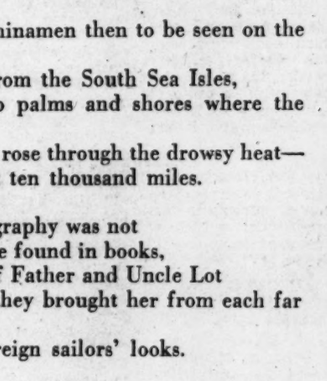
Patty followed down the hall. When she stepped into Aunt Mary's sunny kitchen she looked about on the table, on the floor for the box of dirt. But there was nothing about.

The Yellow Box

Then to Patty's surprise Aunt Mary walked over to the tiny clock shelf.

But there was no time to ask any questions. When Aunt Mary turned about the look of surprise on Patty's face made her laugh aloud.

"You think your Aunt Mary is a very queer lady, don't you, Patty dear? Well, I meant just what I said.



Patty Skipped Along.

A Gay Little Garden, Indeed.

I do have a garden in a box for you, and here it is." Aunt Mary put a little yellow box in Patty's hand.

"Open it and see if I am not right," smiled Aunt Mary.

Patty lifted the yellow cover. Inside lay a pile of little packages with flower pictures on each side. It looked a gay little garden indeed.

"Seed packages!" cried Patty. "Oh, thank you, Aunt Mary!"

Aunt Mary laughed. "Yes, pansies, and daisies, and morning-glories. You may plant them where you wish. Now isn't that a garden in a box?"

Patty laughed and ran to hug Aunt Mary.

"Yes it is and I am going to plant it this very morning. And"—Patty's voice had caught Aunt Mary's tinkle—"And I hope my garden will be as pretty as your pictures."

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Windy Day

Hot sand and a long white beach,
The curving line of the sea,
Coarse grass blowing in the wind,
Gray of a scrub oak tree.
White clouds and the darting gulls
Scudding along with the gale
And, far away at the edge of the sky,
The pointed line of a sail.

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Home Stay May Help to Revive Red Sox Hitting Slump—Manchester Tennis Starts

Bagby Opens Series With A's at Fenway Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Joe Cronin ran his home-coming Red Sox through a batting drill at Fenway Park this morning that lasted more than an hour, in a desperate effort to shake their most disastrous offensive decline of the season.

In the last 98 times at bat, officially, the Red Sox have gathered just 19 base hits and three runs. The mediocre pitching staff at Washington stopped them cold. They lost three straight games. Including two dropped on the end of the Philadelphia series, the Cronins returned to the Hub with a losing streak of five.

Regulars Slump

Jimmy Foxx made only one hit in nine appearances at the plate against the Senators. Cronin had a similar record. Vosmik, Cramer and Chapman were not much better.

Without their offense, one of the most dangerous in baseball, the Red Sox are helpless. Cronin's pitching staff is still in a state of confusion, particularly during the loss of Lefty Grove. And when the hitters stop doing their duty—well, the result is easy to vision.

The attack will probably return to normal proportions at Fenway Park. It usually does. With those right-handers pulling for the left field fence, the Sox are always dangerous. But the pitching is getting no better fast. The manager has used 13 hurlers in losing five in a row. There is need for immediate relief.

When the Sox headed West on July 25, they were in a grand spot to upset the leaders. Just 1½ games separated them from the second-place Indians, and 2½ from the Yankees. Also, Cronin was six full engagements in front of the Washington Senators.

Senators Close

However, a tour of rival parks can force an amazing change in a team's outlook, as the Red Sox can testify. This morning as they labored through hitting practice, they were 11½ games behind the pace-setting Yanks and four in back of the Indians. To make the situation more uncomfortable, the Senators are now only four games away.

The club did as well as could be expected in the West, breaking even in 12 games with the Browns, Indians, Tigers and White Sox. But trouble lurked in Philadelphia and Washington, as previously told.

Junior Jim Bagley pitches in the series opener with the Athletics tomorrow at Fenway. The freshman will be after his eleventh victory. He has lost six. The A's, under the leadership of the always-popular Connie Mack, are here for four games, including a double-header on Wednesday.

Friday marks the beginning of the Washington series, which may become a battle for third place. The visitors stay here over the week end and play a twin bill on Sunday.

Bees on Road

The fifth-place Bees spend the week in Philadelphia and Brooklyn, before leaving on their final western tour. Now that the first division is seven games away, the local National Leaguers are concentrating on a more secure berth at the head of the second half of the circuit.

Briefs . . . Danny MacFayden lost a close game yesterday in the opener of the Beehive double-header. . . . The Deacon held the Dodgers to eight scattered singles, but his mates collected only three hits facing Fred Fitzsimmons. . . . Danny has won 10 and lost five. . . . Fette's string of eight straight, after his slump early in the season, is one of the highlights of the majors.

Jimmy Foxx leads the runs-batted-in department with 110. . . . His closest rival is New York's Bill Dickey and Joe Dimaggio, with 87 each. . . . Hank Greenberg has 38 home runs; Foxx 29 . . . It will be interesting to watch Wes Ferrell's record with the Yankees. . . . The Yanks are in Boston for a short series Sept. 7.

Budge and Riggs Kept Apart For National Title

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—The United States Lawn Tennis Association could give professional promoters lessons in matchmaking, so Robert Riggs and J. Donald Budge, the best two amateur tennis players in the world, will not be seen together on the court until the finals of the national singles championship at Forest Hills next month.

Budge will play his first competitive singles since he returned from England at Newport this week. But Riggs, who yesterday won the Eastern Grass Courts championship from Joe Hunt, will not be there. He will be resting at the order of Walter L. Pate the man who captains the Davis Cup team.

Potential Cup Timber

For Bobby is potential Cup team timber, if not the finished product. So, despite the fact that a Riggs-Budge match is the only one the fans want to see, he will rest while Budge exhibits the best backhand in the game and his flawless timing at Newport.

With Gottfried Von Cramm in prison and Fred Perry and Elly Vines on the professional side of the fence, Riggs is the only one who figures to give Budge any sort of a tussle. Since the season opened he has won 15 victories in 19 tournaments.

No one knows just how far this Chicagoan can go. He was never in danger yesterday beating Hunt 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 10—8. A year ago in his big "test" match against Von Cramm in the semifinals at Forest Hills he was prone to overwork and it was obvious he couldn't pace himself.

Yesterday he didn't waste any shots or any energy. He found he couldn't beat the active Hunt at the net so he went back to the baseline and with fluent integrity of play that belongs only to the finished player knocked the match out of Hunt's hand with whistling placements.

Miss Marble Stands Alone

Alice Marble, who efficiently disposed of Dorothy Bundy in the women's finals at Rye yesterday, goes to Manchester, Mass., for the Essex County Club tourney. Her victory yesterday demonstrated once again that Alice stands alone when the field doesn't include the two Helens, Moody and Jacobs. They won't be at Manchester, but they'll be at Forest Hills.

Once Miss Marble got under way, Miss Bundy was helpless. Alice won nine straight games and the match 7—5, 6—0. Her powerful service and competent volleying had Miss Bundy stopped and the latter never got a chance to use her best stroke, her fine, full forehand.

Budge and Gene Mako were on display in the eastern tournament doubles but they didn't exert themselves any too much and ran into a bit of difficulty conquering the smooth team of Hunt and Sidney Wood, 8—10, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, in the final.

Miss Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan won the women's doubles final with a 6—4, 6—1 victory over Britain's Kay Stammers and Margot Lumb.

Fifth Test, Aug. 20

LONDON, Aug. 15 (CP Cable)—England will field a strong team when the fifth and final test cricket match of the current series starts Aug. 20.

The Aussies have won the only match which went to a decision. They will retain the world cricket title even if the Englishmen are successful in this no-time-limit contest. First two games were drawn and the third was abandoned without a ball being bowled. The fourth game was won by the visitors by a five-wickets margin.

Tourists End Series

HALIFAX, Aug. 15 (CP)—The Philadelphia Cricket Club concluded its series of matches in Nova Scotia Saturday by playing a draw against an all-Halifax side. The visitors won the toss and batted first, running up a total of 212 runs. All-Halifax wickets fell rapidly as rain caused frequent interruptions, and time was called with nine wickets down for 89 runs.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow 1 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Kennedy's HUB. 2100

Laffoon Pockets $3,000 Golf Prize In Cleveland Play

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15 (AP)—Ky Laffoon, Chicago putting master, was $3,000 richer today for winning first place in the $10,000 Cleveland open golf tournament, snatched from under the noses of Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Bill Burke of Cleveland.

Snead and Burke played together on the last round of the four-day medal score meet. Burked dropped a careful birdie on the last hole for 210-72—282.

"Slammin' Sam" blazed out a four-under-par 67 on the final round for 214-67—281.

Out on the course Laffoon heard and said "It's Snead again." But steadily he came on, giving the boys a putting lesson. He sank two from over 40 feet out. A gallery of thousands saw him come up on the last green under par for 210-70—280.

Snead also showed the importance of putting, using only 28 putts on his last round. He collected $1,500. Burke got $800.

Tied for fourth at 285 were Ray Mangrum, Pittsburgh; Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., national open champion; E. J. Harrison, Chicago, and Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J. They won $475 each.

'Spec' Towns to Coach Track at Alma Mater

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 15 (AP)—W. O. Payne, athletic director, yesterday announced Forrest (Spec) Towns, world champion high hurdler, will return to the University of Georgia, his alma mater, to be head track coach and assist in freshman football.

Dr. Payne said Towns, who has been working in an Atlanta department store, accepted the offer to succeed Weems O. Baskin as track coach. Baskin resigned several weeks ago to follow Harry Mehre to the University of Mississippi.

Towns won the Olympic in Berlin and set a world's record of 13.7 seconds in Oslo, Norway, during a post Olympic tour of European countries.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bobby Riggs whipped Frank Parker, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5, to win Eastern grass courts tennis title; Jadwiga Jedrzejowska beat Alice Marble in women's final.

Three Years Ago

Gordon (Slinger) Dunn threw discus 170.637 feet in Oslo track meet, bettering Norwegian record and approaching world mark.

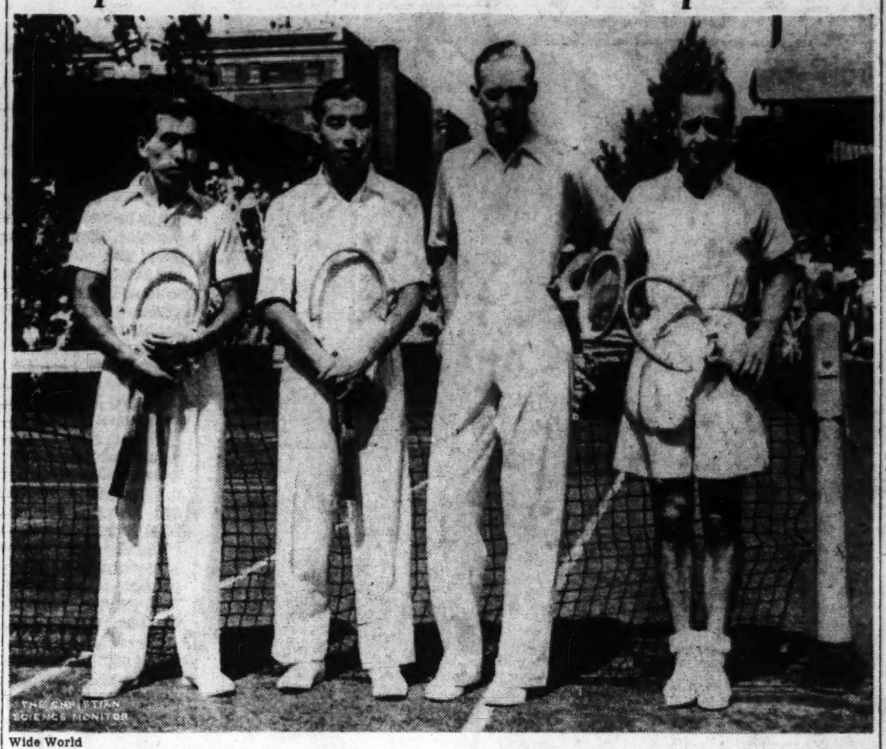
Five Years Ago

Jimmy Foxx, Athletics, batted in nine runs against Cleveland to break American League record.

Canoe Regatta

GANANOQUE, Ont., Aug. 15 (CP)—Winnipeg canoeists won premier honors Saturday at the American Association regatta held off nearby Sugar Island. Island Aquatic of Toronto was a close second.

Vanquished and Victors in Davis Cup Doubles



Wide World

Left to right: Fumiteru and Jiro Yamagishi of Japan; Jack Bromwich and Adrian Quist of Australia, photographed just before the start of their doubles match in the North American Zone Davis Cup play at Montreal. The Australians won the doubles, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3, and later took the series from Japan, 3 to 2. Australia faces Germany at the Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline, Mass., in the interzone final this week.

Sporting Around the Hub

With the Davis Cup inter-zone final scheduled for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, and the United States national doubles championships set for next week, local tennis followers will be privileged to see some of the world's outstanding tennis players in action at the Longwood Cricket Club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Longwood officials point out that never in the club's history has such a prominent list of national and international tennis players been in Boston at one time. Stars from Australia, Japan, Yugoslavia, Poland, Germany, France, and the United States will be scrawling their names on Longwood's register within the next fortnight.

♪ ♪ ♪

Longwood fans will have the opportunity to see two of the world's outstanding tennis players who use two hands on their racket when volleying. Better known, perhaps, is Jack Bromwich, Australian ace, who will be here to compete against the Germans in the Davis Cup interzone finals. The other player is Joe Hunt, a young Californian, who has been stepping right along in the tennis world.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Australians were barely able to gain the right to meet the Germans here, the Japanese showing surprising strength. Bromwich lost both of his singles matches and only for the steady play of his teammate, Adrian Quist, Japan might have won.

♪ ♪ ♪

Paul Guibord, former Dartmouth tennis and hockey star, has added another net title to his trophy shelf. Last Saturday he won the invitation tennis tournament at the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead Neck, by defeating Al Stitt, of Longwood, 6—4, 6—4, 8—2. Two weeks ago Guibord won the North Shore singles championship at Tedesco.

♪ ♪ ♪

The marathon golfing fad has hit New England. Harry Miller of the North Shore Country Club ground out 144 holes in 14h. 21m. yesterday, not going over 90 for an 18-hole round. Miller swings from the port side. His scores were 83, 81, 82, 86, 89, 87, 87, 90. It was estimated that he traveled 43 miles.

♪ ♪ ♪

A new record has been set on the Mount Washington climb as a result of Francis M. Darrah's 1h. 15m. 27s. over the eight-mile route Saturday. Darrah's time bested his mark of two years ago. Paul Donato was second.

♪ ♪ ♪

Springfield will be represented in the New England Parks tennis doubles Tournament to be held at Hartford, Conn., later this summer, by Sir Freeman and Toddy Hecler. This pair defeated Oral Lamica and Frank Ciesla, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Maine's tennis doubles championship has left the state. Two lads from Montreal, Robert Durivage and William O'Brien, defeated Lou Schaeffer and Roy Hock, both of Buffalo, to take the title.

Grant Advances In Newport Play

NEW PORT, R. I., Aug. 15 (AP)—Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta became the first of the 18 seeded players in the Newport Casino tennis tournament to advance today when he eliminated another Southern entry, William McGehee of New Orleans, 6—3, 6—0, in a first round match.

Grant was seeded seventh on the domestic list of 10 headed by Don Budge, who will make his first singles start since his successful European invasion.

Charles Hare of England headed a list of eight foreign players, including Fifth Ranking E. J. Filby of England, who was eliminated in his first start, against Gilbert Hunt of Washington, by a 6—4, 6—0 margin.

Newport Casino Tennis
First Round

Gilbert Hunt, Washington, defeated E. J. Filby, England, 6—4, 6—0.
Bryan Grant, Atlanta, defeated William McGehee, New Orleans, 6—3, 6—0.
Robert Harman, Oakland, Calif., defeated Donald Hawley, Orange, N. J., 6—0, 6—3.
Lewis Wetherill, Los Angles, defeated John Shoturum, Chicago, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.
Robert Kamrath, Austin, Texas, defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, 6—3, 6—2.
Chester Murphy, Chicago, defeated Malcolm Ballough, Newport, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.
Frank Bowden, New York, defeated Wylly Lamar, Newport, 6—2, 6—4.
Gerard Podesta, New York, defeated Prince George Scherbatoff, Newport, 6—0, 6—1.
Charles Mattman, Brooklyn, defeated Robert Dawson, Jr., Newport, 6—3, 6—2.
George Collins, New York, defeated William Talbot, New York, 6—2, 6—2.
Don McNeil, Oklahoma City, defeated Huntington Hartford, Newport, 6—2, 6—3.
G. P. Hughes, England, defeated Richard Henry, Ardmore, Pa., 6—4, 6—1.
Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., defeated W. T. Kissell, New York, 6—3, 6—3.
Frank Shields, Hollywood, Calif., defeated Alfred Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round

Owen Anderson, Los Angeles, defeated L. L. Biddle, Jr., Newport, 6—4, 6—2.
Armand Bruneau, New York, defeated W. J. Clothier, Jr., Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—3.
William Murphy, Chicago, defeated David Partington, Newport, 6—1, 6—2.
Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Joseph Werner, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—2.
August Ganzenmuller, New York, defeated H. L. Bowman, New York, 6—1, 6—3.
William Lurie, Newport, defeated Fred Baggs, New York, 6—1, 6—2.
John Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, defeated J. Norman Anderson, New York, 6—2, 6—2.
Frank Parker, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Verne Hughes, Newport, 6—2, 6—3.
Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., defeated John Foreman, Chapel Hill, N. C., 7—5, 6—4.
Wilmer Allison, Austin, Texas, defeated Peter Lauck, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Detroit Y. C. Cruise

WALLACEBURG, Ont., Aug. 15 (CP)—Vessels from the Detroit Yacht Club visited this Lake Erie port Saturday on their annual cruise. Nearly 40 boats of all sizes participated.

Strongest Field In Years Billed In Essex Tennis

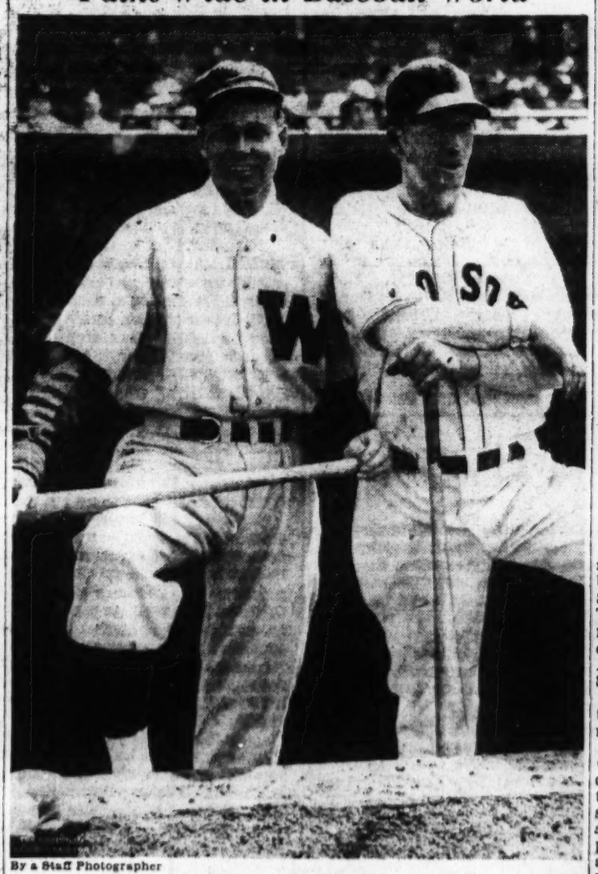
MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—Though five of the seeded players in the Essex County Club's invitation tennis tournament, which starts here today, drew opening round byes, plenty of action was promised during the initial tests by the remainder of the strong field.

Despite failure of Helen Wills Moody and Helen Jacobs to enter, the field was the strongest in the event's history, and as a result there were these unusually strong matches listed for so early in the tournament:

Mrs. John Van Ryn, of Austin, Texas, seeded fourth, vs. Anne Page, of Philadelphia; Helen Pedersen, of Stamford, Conn., seeded sixth, vs. Jane Stanton, of Los Angeles; Dorothy Bundy, of Santa Monica, seeded second, vs. Patricia Cumming, of Westfield, N. J.; Marilyn McRae, of Little Rock, Ark., vs. Eunice Dean, of Austin, Texas, and Mrs. Carolin Babcock Stark, of Los Angeles, vs. Mme. Fumitaro Nakano, wife of the Japanese Davis Cup player.

Alice Marble, top-seeded American, and Mme. Rene Mathieu, of France, top-seeded foreigner, drew byes, along with Mrs. Sarah Fabyan, seeded third; Dorothy Workman, of California, fifth, and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, of France, third ranking foreigner.

Paths Wide in Baseball World



By a Staff Photographer

Wes Ferrell, left, and Lefty Grove

These former team mates on the Red Sox were in the news over the week end. Ferrell, released outright by Washington, was signed by the Yankees and figures to share in World Series cash. Grove is temporarily on the shelf.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	68	33	.673
Cleveland	60	40	.600
Boston	55	43	.561
Washington	55	51	.519
Detroit	49	55	.487
Chicago	43	53	.448
Philadelphia	37	63	.370
St. Louis	36	65	.356

Results Aug. 13

St. Louis 6, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 13, Chicago 4.
Chicago 2, Cleveland 1.
New York 11, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 4, Boston 1.

Results Aug. 14

Cleveland 6, Chicago 4.
Washington 7, Boston 1.
St. Louis 7, Detroit 1.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 3, (tie)
New York 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 9, Philadelphia 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	63	38	.624
New York	61	45	.575
Chicago	58	46	.558
Cincinnati	57	47	.548
Boston	49	53	.480
Brooklyn	49	55	.471
St. Louis	44	58	.431
Philadelphia	31	70	.307

Results Aug. 13

New York 11, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 4, New York 2.
Chicago 11, Pittsburgh 5.
Brooklyn 8, Boston 1.
Boston 4, Brooklyn 3.
Only games scheduled.

Results Aug. 14

New York 11, Philadelphia 0.
New York 14, Philadelphia 6.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 3, Boston 0.
Boston 6, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 0.

Bromwich Is Fit For Germans In Davis Cup Play

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Australia's Davis Cup team, winners over Japan at Montreal, 3 to 2, last week end, this afternoon expressed approval of the excellent layout of the Longwood Cricket Club as the battleground for their pending inter-zone final matches with Germany next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

The Australians including John Bromwich, Adrian Quist, Len Schwartz, and Harry Hopman made a short visit to Longwood this afternoon. It was thought at first the Australians would swing into a practice session, but Harry Hopman, non-playing captain and manager, wanted the players to have one day of complete rest from the game.

Fast Grass Court

"We've been told the grass courts here are very fast," Hopman said, after the boys had made a thorough tour of the grounds. "We certainly are happy to hear that," he exclaimed smiling, "for we are used to just such courts. In Montreal we were troubled with wet weather which slowed our game down considerably."

Hopman assured those at Longwood today that Bromwich would be in first-class shape for the matches. There was some question as to a slight injury the Australian ace received a week ago, but this did not trouble Bromwich at the close of yesterday's play at Montreal.

"I didn't want him to compete yesterday," Hopman said, "but he insisted, declaring that it would work off a stiff muscle. And it did."

Bromwich, who uses either hand, has not been at the top of his game, Hopman revealed. "He was playing far better in Australia, but we look for him to reach his peak within the next few weeks."

Australia Expects to Win

It is no secret that Australia expects to defeat the Germans. "We expect to win, but not without playing some good tennis. Henner Henkel will give us some trouble, but von Metaxa's inexperience will handicap their play. Of course if von Cramm was along it would be a different story altogether," Hopman said.

Quist and Bromwich will do all the playing for the Australians against the Germans in order to sharpen their game for the Americans.

Schwartz, who is ranked No. 4 in Australia, will be available in case there is need for substitution. This youngster has performed credibly for Australia, this being his first year on the Davis Cup squad. In his first Davis Cup competition he defeated Mexico's No. 1 player, Daniel Hernandez, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

Amateur and Pro Hockey Governors Reach Agreement

TORONTO, Aug. 15 (CP) — A working agreement between the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the National Hockey League, similar to one in effect until last year, but making provision against "raids" on the Dominion's players by United States and English clubs, is in force.

The new agreement was reached at a conference here Saturday between C. A. H. A. and N. H. L. officials. It heals the rift caused a year ago when the amateur hockey organization declined to continue its agreement with the N. H. L. which had been in effect for several years.

Written into the new agreement, reached after "frank and amicable discussion," was a clause interpreted as referring particularly to organized amateur hockey in Canada and the United States. Under the clause, the C. A. H. A. agreed not to allow any of its players "who are on the reserve, negotiation or try-out lists of the N. H. L. to be transferred outside the boundaries of Canada."

The new agreement provides:

"Both bodies will use the same playing rules.

"Both bodies will recognize each other's suspensions.

"The N. H. L. agrees not to take junior players from C. A. H. A. clubs without the latter's consent.

"The N. H. L. agrees not to sign players from any C. A. H. A. club during competition.

"The C. A. H. A. agrees not to allow any of its players who are on the reserve, negotiation and try-out lists of the N. H. L. to be transferred outside the boundaries of Canada."

The C. A. H. A. committee was represented at Saturday's conference by George Dudley, Midland, Frank Sargent, Port Arthur, W. A. Hewitt, Toronto, and Dr. W. G. Hardy, Edmonton. The N. H. L. committee composed of President Frank Calder, Art Ross, Boston, and Connie Smythe, Toronto.

In a formal statement issued after the conference, the C. A. H. A. committee said:

"The C. A. H. A. regards this (agreement) as definitely instituting co-operation between themselves and the N. H. L. and appreciates the spirit of friendliness and understanding with which the N. H. L. appreciated the problem. After a frank and amicable discussion the agreement between the two bodies was signed."

Lawn Bowling Tourney

DETROIT, Aug. 15 (CP)—Six teams from Ontario cities defeated teams from Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit, 146 to 95, here Saturday n the first official lawn-bowling tournament between United States and Canada.

Efforts to arrange such a tourney have been under way for 12 years. It was announced it may be possible to hold a second tournament next year, perhaps in Toronto or London, Ont.

Vermont Tennis

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 15 (AP)—Fred Guild of New York, defending champion, today reached the finals of Vermont's open tennis tourney by setting down Roger Brackett of Brattleboro, 6—0, 9—7.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Fette Comeback Shows Eight Straight

Baseball is packed with players who went into reverse one season and came back the next. But Lou Fette, the sophomore pitcher of the Boston Bees, has done it all in one year.

Winner of 20 National League games in 1937, fresh from St. Paul, Fette had no "luck" whatever during the first two months of the current campaign. He won his first start against the Phillies on April 23, but then went into a slump that brought eight successive defeats without interruption.

Went in Reverse

Although Lou apparently had as much on the ball as he did through his sensational '37 year, he dropped three to the Cubs, two to the Dodgers, two more to Pittsburgh and one to the Cardinals before gaining victory No. 2 for 1938. His team mates failed him several times. The batting attack stopped behind him.

But if Fette's slump was sudden, his recovery was even more amazing. One June 29 he beat the Dodgers in Brooklyn and began a winning streak that is still in progress. Yesterday he took the Dodgers again, for his eighth straight. In seven of the eight wins, Lou has gone the route. Included in his string are triumphs over the Giants, twice, Cardinals twice, Dodgers twice, Cincinnati and Chicago.

As a result of Fette's comeback, the Bees today are leading the second division of the senior circuit, a full game in front of the Dodgers.

The Giants won three out of four from the Phillies over the week end, to check their slump. This morning they were just 4½ games behind the leading Pirates, with another week of activity among the weaker eastern clubs.

Pirate Streak Ends

The Pirates ended a three-game losing streak yesterday by blanking the Cubs, 2 to 0. Johnny Rizzo's twelfth home run was enough to edge the Bruins. All last season the Pittsburgh club hit only 47 four-baggers. To date they have 42, with 53 more games to go. They also engineered five double plays in beating the Cubs. The record for a nine-inning game is six.

Cincinnati's Ernie Lombardi retains the major league batting leadership for the senior circuit. The big backstop is just two points above the .350 level. Cecil Travis, who paces the American League, is seven points in the rear.

The Yankees are gradually walking away from the field in the American. After winning those two from the Athletics yesterday, the world titleholders were 7½ contests ahead of the Cleveland Indians, still their closest rivals.

The Yanks picked up two full games on the Indians during the past week and four on the third-place Red Sox.

Wes Ferrell, the temperamental right-hander recently released by Washington, has joined the Yankees. With a powerful outfit behind him, and a World Series just ahead, Wes will probably settle down and become a winning pitcher at New York.

U. S. Track Stars Conquer Germans By 122-92 Score

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (AP)—America's track and field forces divided for further barnstorming tours today after having conquered Germany, 122 points to 92, in the first international dual meet ever held.

The American team, which had amazed German fans by its youth as compared to Germany's veterans of the 1936 Olympic Games, won every running event except the 800 meters and placed its entries one-two in six of them. It displayed surprising strength in the distance runs.

A heavy rain, starting 40 minutes after the opening of the second day's events yesterday, hampered the Germans considerably, but over the two-day span they won five out of eight field events, losing only the shot-put among the weight-tossing tests.

The rain failed to keep the fans away from the Olympic stadium, however, and 80,000 sat through yesterday's 10 events. The visitors captured eight of the tests and took five seconds to earn their good margin of victory.

Of Germany's 1936 Olympic point scorers, only Gerhard Stoeck could win, taking the javelin throw at 228ft. 7⅝in. Hans Woellke finished second in the shot-put to Francis Ryan of New York, who achieved 51ft. 10 27-32in. Lutz Long was third in the broad jump, won by Fritz Leichum.

America's long-distance triumphs came as surprises, although they had been conceded their victories in the sprints and the relays. Greg Rice, the husky Notre Dame runner, staged a great finishing sprint to win the 5,000 meters run from two German rivals in 14:56 while Forest Efaw of Oklahoma A. and M., and George de George of New York took first and second in the 3,000 meters steeplechase. Efaw was timed in 9:33.6.

On Saturday Elno Pentti and J. Errol Vaughan had run 1-2 in the 10,000 meters.

Another shock to German hopes came when Ray Malott of Stanford won the 400-meter run in 46.9 seconds, beating the favored Rudolph Harbig, who had won the 800 meters for Germany Saturday.

The Americans also took the first two places in the 200-meter dash with Clyde Jeffrey and Perrin Walker yesterday and repeated the feat in the 400-meter hurdles when Jack Patterson beat John Borican. A team of Harley Howells, John Marion, Charles Miller, and Malott took the 1,600-meter relay.

Where the Americans could score only in the pole vault Saturday, they took two of yesterday's field events. Ryan won the shot-put and Mel Walker high jumped 6ft. 6¾in., to beat Gustav Weinkoetz of Germany by about two inches.

Western Ontario Finals

WINDSOR, Ont., Aug. 15 (CP)—Bob Madden, hard-hitting shotmaker, ousted Carl Fischer, defending champion, 6—4, 6—3, 8—6, in a hard-fought match for the Western Ontario singles tennis championship over the week end. Mrs. Sylvia Campbell, clever Michigan player, whipped Mrs. Jean Hoxie, 6—3, 6—3, to take the women's singles crown. Mrs. Hoxie, defending champion and four times winner, was outplayed consistently by her speedy opponent.

Treasury Department Wins

TEANECK, N. J., Aug. 15 (AP)—The United States Treasury Department's No. 1 team won the seventh annual international pistol tournament with a score of 1,192 out of a possible 1,200. Lee E. Echols led the Treasury Department's shooters with a perfect score of 300 in slow time and rapid fire. His teammates were W. R. Rodgers, who scored 297, P. M. Chapman, 299, and Al Meloche, 298.

The United States Treasury Department's No. 2 team was runner-up in a class for federal units with a score of 1,183.

Caracciola Auto Victor

PESCARA, Italy, Aug. 15 (AP)—Rudolph Caracciola, German automobile driver, won the annual Acerbo Cup classic yesterday when he drove the 412.800 kilometers (256.501 miles) in 3h., 3m. 45s., averaging 134.783 kilometers or 83.770 miles per hour.

P. Farina of Italy was second and Vittorio Belmondo, also of Italy, third. Caracciola drove an Alfa Romeo, Farina an Alfa Dorse, and Belmondo an Alfa Romeo. Hermann Lang of Germany was forced to withdraw when his machine caught fire. Tazio Nuvolari of Italy and Manfred Brauchitsch of Germany were unplaced.

Legion Baseball

By the Associated Press

Top-ranking sandlot baseball teams today held places in the sectional tournaments this week end to be staged in North Dakota, North Carolina and Indiana in the semi-windup of the American Legion junior baseball tournament.

Two regional winners were to be decided today at Sumter, S. C. and Belmont, N. C. Regional winners will play Aug. 18 to 20 at Princeton, Ind., and Charlotte, N. D., and Aug. 19 to 21 at Grand Forks, N. D. Sectional tourney victors will compete in the little world series.

Scores of yesterday's regional finals follow:

At Stockton, Calif., San Diego, 9; Reno, 0.
At Bartlesville, Okla., Okemah, Okla., 22; Topeka, Kas., 3.
At Grand Forks, Lincoln, Neb., 6; Pierre, S. D., 2.
At Rochester, Minn., Belleville, Ill., 13; Cudahy, Wis., 3.
At East Chicago, Ind., Detroit, 10; Chevlot, Ohio, 0.
At Manchester, N. H., Revere, Mass., 22; Waterbury, Vt., 4.
At Wheeling, W. Va., St. Louis, 4; Memphis, Tenn., 1.
At Silverton, Ore., Portland, 11; Shelton, Wash., 1.
At Little Rock, Ark., New Orleans, 3; Little Rock, 1 (10 innings).

Clean Rugby Sweep

SYDNEY, Aug. 15 (CP) — New Zealand Rugby team made a clean sweep of a three-game series against Australia, winning 14-6. The New Zealanders won the first two matches, 24-9 and 20-14.

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co. — Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel 4307
997 ELM STREET Tel 4910
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
DANIEL WEBSTER HIGHWAY ROUTE 3, NEAR SECOND STREET
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, ME., 570 CONGRESS STREET

"Hobbs' Homey Helpings" Rice Varick COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common, Manchester, N. H

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

NEWPORT, R. I.

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Casino Block 186 Bellevue Avenue
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Sodas — Ice Cream
Schrafft's Candies
Open Sundays

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Breakfast 15c up—Luncheon 35c up
50c Dinners
Excellent food. Vegetables always fresh.
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Air Conditioned

The Home Forum

Obsolescence of The Paper-Knife

FOLLOWING at a respectful distance the candle-snuffer, the warming-pan, and the sand-shaker, the paper-knife, too, is becoming obsolete. For opening a sealed envelope it may have value—though even there a lead pencil, a hairpin, or a forefinger does about as well—but its old function of cutting the leaves of magazines and books has long been well-nigh extinct. The paper-knife is one of the minor victims of technocracy. Its work is done by a machine and we no longer have uncut pages; or, if we do, it is only by chance.

There was a time when a part of the pleasure in getting a new book or a fresh magazine was in cutting the pages and thus coming in for a desultory preview of the contents. Doubtless some readers never got any farther than that initial stage. Occasionally the duty of cutting pages was given to a faithful daughter or even to a secretary; but in most families it was regarded as a privilege, and first rights to a new copy of a favorite magazine were associated with the swish of the paper-knife along a folded edge. In the sacred citadel of Jamesian or Howellsian good breeding, ladies sat down after dinner, once a month, to cut the pages of a fresh *Atlantic Monthly*. Once a month other Brahminical publications provided them with a similar opportunity. Always there was in the process something exploratory, something gratifying to the sense of individual possession.

Now a magazine with sealed edges is about as alluring as a block of cement, and a merchandised book in that condition has long since become as rare as three-deckers were until this recent invasion of 800-page novels. The edges of the pages are cut by machinery and the feast of words is ready served for quick consumption. Various inventive gentlemen, among them two named, respectively, Smyth and Seybold, contrived complicated machinery that now trims the edges of the assembled pages of an entire volume, top, bottom, and side all at once, in less time than it takes to tell about it.

Books for the market are thus made easy for the general reader; but once in a long while, by some oversight, there comes to a reviewer's desk a book with occasional uncut pages, or even, in emergency, an unbound, untrimmed volume. Then the reviewer is in a position to relive the time when many books were that way, and he can recall, or imagine, how it felt to punctuate one's reading with slashes of the paper-knife.

* * *

THE REVIEWER'S FEELING is likely to be one of impatience. He is vexed by the break in the continuity of the narrative. Let us suppose that he has been eagerly following the course of a story: "Smith took a Mills bomb from his pocket, pulled out the—" and then the page has to be turned; but, before it can be turned, it must be cut. Or the bottom of the page may leave the reviewer in a milder, but still irritating, state of suspension with the words: "But give me something bizarre, something fantastical, something—" Well, something what? Where is that paper-knife?

I remember that my copy of Kenneth Roberts's "Northwest Passage" came in that secretive condition, so that in addition to the suspense provided by the skill of the author was that which came from hunting for the paper-knife. The index portion of a volume most often suffers this infirmity. There is this about an index, that, though the majority of readers may disregard it, if one wants it at all, one wants it in a hurry and has no time for the paper-knife.

* * *

PERSONALLY, I HAVE another objection to uncut pages, one that comes from apprehension lest I cut them untidily. A little dexterity is required. It used to be one of the qualifications of a lady's companion that she be able to cut pages with neatness and precision. There is a faint but elegant furriness about a hand-cut edge, but there should be no slits or serrations.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, there is a fascination about a book or a magazine that does not open up in full the moment you touch it. I am sure that a volume seems to be more one's own, with a secret and special gift, if the reader has to exert himself to cut the pages. Its exclusive, buttoned-up air is an invitation and a challenge. Moreover, in books of a meditative sort, these interruptions give time for reflection. I can imagine nothing pleasanter than to sit by the fire and read and cut, pause, and read and cut, a book of essays or travel: and especially a book of poetry, for poems so often end at the bottom of a page and profit by some dallying.

There was even something for the lazy reader in the old-time magazine with uncut pages. If he was averse to exertion, he could get along well enough without the laborious paper-knife; for some pages were always cut and he could skim his way through those, half reading a dozen articles, and imagining—or disregarding—the other half. A dozen articles were thus disposed of in the time it would take to read six thoroughly; and no harm done. This was the Victorian form of the modern digest.

* * *

ONE OF THE special charms of a book with uncut pages, in Victorian eyes, was that, when cut, it presented a smartly roughened or deckled edge. At present deckling is done by a steel-studded disk which revolves at high speed against the front and foot edges of the volume, but it is not much used.

On most counts, particularly with novels and biography, I am willing to dispense with the nicety of hand-cut edges as weighed against the inconvenience of doing the cutting. When I am comfortably tucked into a wing chair that is wide enough to accommodate a book rack and my book is secured to the rack, how tiresome it would be to have to use a paper-knife every now and then. It is bad enough to have to turn the pages. As a matter of fact, what is needed now is for some clever technician to invent a device for turning pages. No doubt it would be electrical.

Such a contrivance would be particularly convenient when one is snug against the pillows on a winter's night, with a reading lamp just above the left shoulder and the blankets drawn up under one's chin. Then how luxurious to be able, simply by pressing a button, to turn the pages without thrusting one's hand out into the chilly air.

The device could be provided with first, second, and third speeds and adjusted to the reading velocity of the user. The more I think of the idea, the better I like it. Except that it would be arranged for individual rather than for mass production, it seems to me a perfectly logical progression from the machines that practically eliminated the paper-knife.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

BY COURTESY of the Provincetown Art Association to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMANDA: *A Lithograph by Helen Sawyer*

AMONG the more impressive exhibits in the annual summer exhibition of the Provincetown Art Association were lithographs made by Helen Sawyer and Dorothy Lake Gregory. This portrait of "Amanda" illustrates the skill of Miss Sawyer.

A lithograph is drawn on stone and transferred through pressure to paper. We have some feeling of the granular character of the stone in the picture. Properly handled, the black ink is rich in tone and deep in textural quality. The lithograph has been developed imaginatively by artists in America, especially those who have turned to native subject matter which they know and understand.

We see Amanda with her head turned graciously toward us. She is not dressed fashionably, but harmoniously with the period of the chair and vase. Miss Sawyer has indicated her features with a few deft strokes; with similar brevity she has touched off the blossoms in the vase, the fruit in the bowl, the embellishments of Amanda's costume.

The Typical Poet

OFTENTIMES one wonders if there is extant such a thing as a typical poet. By typical I mean the lean, rather sorrowful individual we have been educated to associate with that calling. The man who would perish in a garret rather than abandon his art.

Now let me settle the question, once for all. There is such a creature, for I have myself seen him. And there is a glow about him that, for all his sophisticated flow of words, amounts to naïve beauty. I have heard the rhythmical, sad cadence of his voice in recitation and it moved me deeply. I have seen him so engrossed in imparting the elements of his craft to a group that, night after night, the janitor had to rout him from his labors. And there was one amusing incident when he turned round from an encounter with a blackboard and lo! the back of his suit was embellished with accents.

I am glad that I have seen the typical poet, for his clan is fast becoming extinct. The robust, all-round athlete of the college campus is the singer of the future, I believe; for, although I have enjoyed the company of many poetic circles, never—before or since—have I met his counterpart. He is absent-minded, yes, and completely childlike. Easily wounded, eager and shy like a young fawn darting through the woods in search of a dream.

M. E. W.

Pause

SUNDOWN, a thrush,
One liquid note,
A sudden tightening
Of the throat!

RUTH LAMBERT JONES

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I Sleep Beneath Spanish Leather

USUALLY I wake to the rumble of traffic, the clop, clop, clop, of horses' hooves, the chinking of milk bottles and the grinding sound of heavy vehicles changing gear. This particular morning, I awoke in surroundings of another century.

It was dark on the previous night, when I was shown into the guest chamber, and the dim light failed to reveal the full beauty of the room. I had, however, been entranced by the casement window, and had leaned far out to capture the quiet essence of the night. An owl hooted, tu-whit, tu-whit, tu-hooooooo; another answered; and the wind breathed gently through the tree-tops.

* * *

AT DAYBREAK THE chatter of rooks awakened me. Talk, talk, talk; on it went till the whole rookery seemed shaken to its foundations. It was nesting-time; to and fro they went, carrying their twigs and sticks, dropping them, scolding and giving chase for any particularly choice piece. Presently the pale morning sunlight slanted through my window, turning the whole room into a radiance of color. From the walls it sprang, gold, yellow, bronze, brown, turquoise, blue and again gold. Enchanted, I watched the colors leap into life, until the whole pattern took form before me.

Dragons, serpents, stars, were all woven into one lovely conventional pattern on a background of dull turquoise leather. The panels repeated themselves at intervals round the room, the embossed work standing out in nigh relief. The colors were still bright and clear, perhaps as clear as more than two centuries before when the leather was brought to England from Spain and mounted in this very room. Lovingly the craftsman must have used his tools, mixed his colors, and transferred his gold leaf. For several centuries Spain had specialized in the decorating of leather, laying claim to the invention of the art of gilding, a secret process that later spread to other countries along the Mediterranean. An old chronicler wrote: "This industry enriches Cordova and also beautifies her; for since the gilded, wrought, and painted leathers are fixed upon large boards and placed in the sun in order to be dried, by reason of their splendor and variety they make her principal streets right fair to look upon." And now I, too, looked upon that wealth of color, and "right fair" it still did seem.

* * *

LIVING FOR THE moment in the atmosphere of another day, my eye was caught by the portrait of a haughty-looking knight. I quailed before those eyebrows, that questioning look, and hastily went out into the sunlit morning.

As I entered the glade, the rooks chattered with deep concern; caw, caw, caw, they scolded this early stranger. Spreading their wings, they departed to some distance to discuss the matter. But they soon came and resumed their building, dropping sticks, twigs and feathers as they went.

J. M.

Living Too Much In-doors

IN-DOOR life and mechanical inventions dull the powers of observation. Instead of noticing the shadows of the trees to find the hour, we look at the clock; instead of observing the movement of the sun to and from the north for the seasons, we examine the almanac; instead of looking at the movements of the clouds for the weather and winds, we look at the barometer, and examine the Probabilities in the newspaper. With all our book knowledge, our school culture, we are conscious of a certain inferiority when we meet a man taught by Nature,—one who knows the woods, the birds and beasts; one who can help himself when lost in the forest or overtaken by tempests. . . .

We live too much in-doors. The out-door races—the Indians of America, the Arabs of Asia and Africa—have a more exhilarating life than ours, because always in contact with air and sun, sky and plain. But we need not turn Arabs or Indians in order to commune with Nature. We can have all the blessings of a high civilization if we will educate the powers of observation.—From "Self-Culture," by JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. (Boston: Osgood, 1880.)

"Receptive hearts"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE woman who made her way through the crowd to touch Jesus' garment needed courage to carry out her purpose. As recorded by Matthew (9:21), "She said within herself, If I may but touch his garment, I shall be whole." The man afflicted with palsy was willing to be borne by four of his friends into Jesus' presence. Blind Bartimaeus, having learned that Jesus was passing by, called loudly to attract the attention of the Master. A centurion came to Jesus beseeching him to heal his sick servant. The desire of all these people for restoration to health was quickly satisfied. They needed but to ask, and the Master responded immediately. Mary Baker Eddy, referring to disease and sin, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 60), "The Nazarene Prophet could make the unreality of both apparent in a moment."

Healing is never withheld from him who seeks it in humility and faith; and we of this day, inspired by the wonderful demonstrations of Jesus, must continue to pray for spiritual understanding. Mrs. Eddy admonishes us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 412): "Mentally insist that harmony is the fact, and that sickness is a temporal dream. Realize the presence of health and the fact of harmonious being, until the body corresponds with the normal conditions of health and harmony."

The desire for healing through spiritual understanding of the allness of God, good, enables us to realize the presence of the Christ; the desire for growth in the understanding of Christian Science sets our feet on the path that leads to eternal life. Gratitude for healing promotes desire for increased understanding. It is natural to long for surcease from suffering, but the human mind must be prepared for further spiritual progress. Individuals must cast aside timidity, fear of the opinion of others, and self-will. It is only as they turn directly to Truth that permanent healing may be realized.

In the instances mentioned above, Jesus recognized in the seekers a receptivity to his Christly teachings. Even when great crowds came to hear him preach, evidently they were prepared to receive, in some measure, the divine message, for they came freely, often traveling great distances, and as far as records show, they advanced no counterarguments, and entered into no disputes with the Master. Such evidences of humility, faith, and trust in God were qualities especially commended by the great Way-shower.

On the other hand, the scribes and the Pharisees represented a state of mortal so-called mind that resists Truth and denies its supreme power. Such an attitude does not engender spiritual growth. Jesus said to the hypocritical lawyers (Luke 11:52), "Ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered." The right attitude is indicated in Jesus' words, as recorded by Luke (11:9), "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." The assurance in the following verse (11:10), "For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened," indicates that the Christ is ever present, ever loving, ever helping.

Though willingness to receive the Truth seems a simple thing, nevertheless the human mind is not of itself willing to accept it, and must in many cases be awakened, encouraged, taught. Through the study of Christian Science, many are not only receiving immediate physical healing, but also there is often spiritual regeneration, a deep hunger and thirst for spiritual sustenance, and divine Science prepares one to accept the water and the bread of Spirit.

In Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 570): "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink. Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences." The paragraph in which these words occur is captioned "Receptive hearts." This indicates that the requirements of Christian Science are the same as those of Christ Jesus. Those who would receive the truth must be unprejudiced, that is, of open mind, willing to learn; simple, not involved in human creeds and theories, single of purpose and intent; athirst, realizing that the mortal sense of life is indeed a desert, but entertaining an expectancy of higher good, spiritual reality, and watching for every sign of its appearing.

In Jesus' time, the Pharisees "came forth, and began to question with him, seeking of him a sign from heaven, tempting him." Jesus said (Mark 8:12), "There shall no sign be given unto this generation." Their mistake lay in seeking a sign "from heaven," rather than from within. Heaven was being revealed, but their material thinking could not receive it. They should have asked for inward grace, receptiveness, faith, love; and that is precisely what we must do. Then, when we are offered the "cup of cold water in Christ's name," we shall willingly and gladly accept it. Thus we shall be made ready to partake of substance—Truth—and the spiritual inspiration of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"CORAZONES RECEPTIVOS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA MUJER que se abrió camino por medio de la multitud para tocar el vestido de Jesús, necesitaba mucho valor para alcanzar su fin. Según San Mateo nos relata (9:21), "decía dentro de sí: Si yo pudiera tocar siquiera su vestido, seré sana." El hombre paralítico deseaba ser llevado a la presencia de Jesús por cuatro de sus amigos. Bartimeo el ciego, al oír que Jesús estaba pasando, "alzó el grito" para llamar la atención del Maestro. Un centurión vino a Jesús, rogándole que curase a su siervo que estaba enfermo. El deseo de toda esta gente de recuperar su salud se cumplió sin tardanza. No tuvieron más que pedir, y el Maestro respondió inmediatamente. Mary Baker Eddy dijo con respecto de la enfermedad y del pecado en la página 60 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "El Profeta Nazareno era capaz de demostrar la irrealidad de ambas cosas en un momento."

La curación no se le niega nunca a nadie que la busque con humildad y fe; y nosotros, hoy en día, inspirados por las demostraciones tan maravillosas de Jesús, debemos continuar rogando a Dios por más entendimiento espiritual. Mary Baker Eddy nos aconseja en la página 412 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Insistid mentalmente en que la armonía es la verdad, y que la enfermedad es un sueño pasajero. Realizad la presencia de la salud y la verdad de la existencia armoniosa, hasta que el cuerpo corresponda con las condiciones normales de la salud y la armonía.

El deseo de ser curado por medio de nuestro entendimiento espiritual de la totalidad de Dios, el bien, nos capacita para comprender y realizar la presencia del Cristo; y el anhelo de progresar en el entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana lleva nuestros pies por el camino que conduce a la vida eterna. La gratitud por la curación fomenta nuestro deseo de más entendimiento. Es natural que uno anhele que se acabe su sufrimiento, pero la mente humana tiene que prepararse para un nuevo progreso espiritual. Los hombres tienen que deshacerse de la timidez, de la voluntariedad y del temor de las opiniones de los demás. Sólo cuando nos volvemos directamente a la Verdad puede efectuarse una curación permanente.

En los casos mencionados más arriba, Jesús reconoció en los que venían hacia él en busca de curación una receptividad para las enseñanzas del Cristo. Aun cuando había grandes multitudes que acudieron para oírle predicar, parece que los individuos que habían venido estaban preparados para recibir, en cierta medida, el mensaje divino; porque venían de su propia voluntad, a veces caminando grandes distancias, y, por lo que se puede deducir de las crónicas históricas, no ofrecieron argumentos en contra, ni entraron en discusiones con el Maestro. Tales pruebas de humildad, fe y confianza en Dios eran cosas particularmente elogiadas por el gran Guía.

Por otra parte, los escribas y fariseos representaban un estado de lo que llamamos la mente mortal que resiste la Verdad y su preponderancia. Tal actitud no produce entendimiento espiritual. Jesús dijo a los hipócritas doctores de la ley mosaica (San Lucas, 11:52): "Vosotros no entrasteis, y a los que iban entrando se lo impedisteis." La actitud correcta se indica en las palabras de Jesús, tal como San Lucas las cita (11:9): "Yo os digo a vosotros, pedid y se os dará; buscad y hallaréis; llamad y se os abrirá." La seguridad que se da en el verso siguiente (11:10): "Porque todo aquel que pide, recibe; y el que busca, halla; y al que llama, se le abrirá", indica que el Cristo está siempre presente, siempre lleno de amor, siempre dispuesto a ayudar.

Aunque nos parezca cosa sencilla el estar deseoso de recibir la Verdad,—la mente humana no está bien dispuesta de por sí a aceptar la Verdad, y en muchos casos necesita antes que la despierten, animen y enseñen. Mediante el estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana, muchos no sólo reciben inmediata curación del cuerpo, sino que con frecuencia se produce una regeneración espiritual, una hambre y una sed profundas de alimento espiritual, y la Ciencia divina nos prepara para recibir el pan y el agua del Espíritu.

En CIENCIA Y SALUD Mary Baker Eddy escribe (pág. 570): "Millones de mentes sin prejuicios—sencillos buscadores de la Verdad, errantes en el desierto, cansados y sedientos—están esperando anhelantes el descanso y el refrigerio. Dadles un vaso de agua fría en el nombre de Cristo, sin temer las consecuencias." El párrafo en el cual estas palabras ocurren, lleva la inscripción marginal "Corazones receptivos". Esto demuestra que las condiciones para la aceptación de la Ciencia Cristiana son las mismas que Cristo Jesús requería. Los que quieran recibir la verdad, tienen que estar libres de prejuicios, es decir, ser de un ánimo abierto, dispuestos a aprender; sencillos, sin estar envueltos en doctrinas y teorías humanas, sinceros de intención y propósito; sedientos, comprendiendo que el concepto humano de la vida es por cierto un desierto, pero albergando en el fondo de su corazón una esperanza del bien superior, de realidad espiritual, y vigilantes para todo indicio de su aparecimiento.

En el tiempo de Jesús los fariseos "comenzaron a altercar con él, demandando de él una señal procedente del cielo, para tentarle." Jesús dijo (San Marco, 8:12): "No se dará señal alguna a esta generación." El error de los fariseos consistía en buscar una señal "del cielo" más bien que de su interior. El cielo se estaba revelando, pero su manera de pensar tan material no podía percibirlo. Debieran de haber rogado por gracia interior, receptividad, fe, amor; y esto es exactamente lo que debemos hacer, nosotros mismos. Entonces, cuando se nos presente el "vaso de agua fría en el nombre de Cristo" aceptaremos con receptividad y alegría. Así estaremos preparados para participar de la substancia—la Verdad—y la inspiración espiritual de la Ciencia Cristiana.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Richmond Park—Evening

UNMOVING shadows lie in pools of light,
Like secret creatures, suddenly aware,
And, being discovered, still.
There are the birches, silver-lined, and there
The sun burns out in flames beyond the hill.
The smell of bracken mingles with the wet,
Warm smell of earth.
Hidden
Within the wood, incorrigible blackbirds spill
Sudden startled questions on the quiet—
And sudden cease, sensing themselves unbidden.
Through streams of yellow light the little deer
Tread delicately, as if they understood
The fragile stillness of the hour, and fear
To wake an answer from the dripping wood.

ROSEMARY CÉLINE COBHAM

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1938

Parkman Voices Protest To Hurley Quabbin Plan

In Boston Today

Boost in Boston Water Bill Seen

Passage of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's bill to speed work on water-pressure tunnels leading into Boston from Quabbin Reservoir, under a PWA grant, would add $1,122,000 to Boston's water bill over the next four years, Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston Corporation Counsel, told the House Ways and Means Committee today.

Speaking in opposition to the Governor's bill in behalf of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Mr. Parkman pointed out to the Committee that the bill requires immediate additional expenditure of $9,500,000 over and above $12,000,000 now authorized to be expended to complete the $65,000,000 Quabbin project.

At present, $2,500,000 is available for this work and a PWA grant of about $8,740,000 would be sought The total cost of the Governor's program is estimated at $20,740,000.

Increase for District

Issuance of additional bonds not only will cause an increased assessment on Boston but will make for an increased assessment of $1,700,000 upon the Metropolitan Water District in the years 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942, Mr. Parkman stated.

The Governor's proposal would

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

'Subversive' Quiz Office Is Opened

Direct from the West Coast, where he has caused nationwide headlines concerning the alleged Communistic activities of film stars, Edward Sullivan, special investigator for the Congressional Committee inquiring into un-American activities, today opened offices in Boston's Federal Building.

Mr. Sullivan, whose charges about gifts of funds and other alleged aid given the cause of Communism by prominent persons has caused quite a stir, immediately began a series of conferences with Boston witnesses. First one called to Mr. Sullivan's office was Maurice Goldsmith, who, Mr. Sullivan said, had also been probing subversive activities in this section.

Mr. Sullivan said he expected to make a full report to Washington concerning all Fascist and Communistic organizations and individuals in Massachusetts.

Towns Protest Wachusett Plans

A conference will be held next week between Governor Hurley and members of the Mount Wachusett Reservation Commission on protests against a WPA beautification project on the mountain.

Residents of Princeton and of the surrounding towns visited the Governor's office today, to arrange for the conference. They presented to the Governor's Secretary, Paul C. Ryan, a petition containing signatures of 5,271 residents of Worcester County opposing the project on the grounds it will mar the beauty of the landscape.

Already Lieut. Col. John J. McDonough, State WPA Administrator, has halted work on the project because of the protest. It had been approved by Federal and State authorities. Colonel McDonough will await the outcome of the conference before acting further.

Boston Imports Drop 50 Per Cent

Ships steaming into Boston harbor during the first six months of this year laden with foreign manufactured commodities found only one customer in New England as compared with every two customers in this region during the corersponding months of 1937, according to the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce today.

Whereas New Englanders purchased more than $100,000,000 worth of freight brought into the Port of Boston during the first half of 1937, the Bureau revealed that only $50,802,437 worth of goods came through the same channels this year. That is a decline of 58 per cent in imports, 60 per cent of which came in duty free.

Compared with this drastic reduction in imports, Boston's outgoing vessels carried $10,766,275 worth of commodities which constituted a decrease of only 27 per cent in the volume of business found for New

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Mercury Rising Toward Record

With the little red liquid line on the official Boston weatherman's thermometer creeping up from 87 at noon to 90 at 1 p. m. and 92 at 2 p. m., there was promise that today would be the hottest day of the current year.

At the 2 p. m. reading of 92, the temperature was fast rising toward the June 2 record for the year of 94. There seemed little doubt in the weatherman's figuring that a record would be made by late afternoon.

The latest recording available made today the hottest Aug. 15 in 66 years.

Veterans Ask Aid For Hospital

General demand of organized war veterans for public assistance became the subject of debate before the House Ways and Means Committee on Beacon Hill today.

"If veterans' organizations continue their present practice of asking for assistance from Government and State, they will ruin the country," said Representative Albert S. Bigelow, of Brookline, Chairman of the Committee.

Adjutant Replies

"When you and other citizens of the United States accepted us for service in 1917, no such thought was ever expressed; it was just the reverse," replied Coleman C. Curran, State Adjutant of the American Legion.

The hearing was to consider a special message from Gov. Charles F. Hurley requesting $500,000 for construction of a hospital building at the State-owned Soldiers' Home at Chelsea. Although twice rejected by the Legislature earlier this year, the Governor resubmitted the proposal a few weeks ago.

Facilities Provided

Mr. Bigelow declared the veterans already had ample hospital facilities in the State. He pointed to federal institutions at Northampton and Bedford, and said cities and towns also provide care.

Mr. Curran replied that veterans cannot use federal facilities unless they prove their disabilities are service-connected, whereas many soldiers were wounded overseas without any records being kept. He also asserted the pauper laws also make it difficult for veterans to obtain help from local hospitals.

When American Engineers Built With Timber Trusses

Francis A. Rugg; By a Staff Photographer

Chiselville Bridge, Near East Arlington, Vt.
Weather Kept Out but Light Let In

Carrying Highways Across a New Hampshire Stream
Upper—Boarded-Up Bridge Over Blackwater River, in Webster. Lower—Another Specimen Over the Blackwater Where the Current Runs Smoothly

Covered Bridges Kept in Use As Relics of New England Past

New England's covered bridge is rapidly retreating before the march of modern traffic. Concrete and steel act as substitutes for the beams and planks over which wagons and carriages once rumbled. The covered bridges that remain are somewhat losing their appeal; for, as Walter Prichard Eaton says, "With the advent of the twentieth century motorcar, the old bridges do not even smell as they used to."

New Englanders long cherished the covered bridge, so sincerely American in style and workmanship. An older generation still remembers the lovers' trysting place; the understanding way Dobbin had of slowing down halfway across the bridge; barefoot boys playing truant from the one-room village school, spending many a dreamy summer day fishing for speckled trout in the stream below.

What is the history of these bridges? What different types have been built in the New England States? And why were the bridges covered.

A near approach to the New England covered bridge is that found across the firm of Lake Lucerne in Switzerland—a bridge of timbers with a steep arched roof. But New England covered bridges have characteristics that European bridges lack. Their origin, while not definitely known, can be traced back to colonial times or shortly after. In 1790 there were tunneled spans not far from what is now Washington, D. C.; and it is known that covered bridges existed in Vermont before 1830. There are a few bridges today that date back 100 years or more and continue to do faithful service. It is interesting to note that practically one-half of the remaining Massachusetts' covered bridges were built in 1870, after the great flood of October, 1869.

Painted Or Not

The single-tunnel covered bridge was the most common variety, with sides boarded to the eaves and with the ordinary quarter-pitch roof. They often differ among themselves, however. While most of them are unpainted, others have been given neat coats of barn red or battleship gray. Many of them have shingled roofs; others have tin ones, but there is hardly one that doesn't have a leaky roof. The majority of them were located near the center of population in the rural New England villages with a walk for pedestrians, along one or both sides. Sometimes the walks were a part of the original span, under the same roof. In other cases they were attached to the sides and a special covering was put over them.

Many answers are given for the existence of covered bridges. Maybe they were roofed for the pleasure of the barefoot boys who played in them in childhood, and who in maturity, will still have an affection for them. They kept the thick, cool dust dry, so that it was soft on a boy's bare feet, and "squoozed" easily and pleasantly between his toes when he scuffed through it. However, the most plausible reason was protection to the timbers.

Covered bridges once offered a profitable form of investment to shrewd individuals or companies who put them up as toll bridges, collected their accumulative spoils; then, when repairs were needed, pleaded for relief to the town moderator, who would urge the town to take them over.

Plenty Still Stand

Massachusetts retains 26 of its covered bridges, with Maine having about the same number. Seven usable bridges exist at present in Connecticut, while Rhode Island can boast of nine. It is not known just how many in New Hampshire and Vermont are "in action." Undoubtedly, they are numerous.

Following are a few interesting items on some of the covered bridges now used in Massachusetts and Connecticut:

Massachusetts

Upper Covered Bridge, Sheffield—Reports state that this bridge was built during President Andrew Jackson's Administration, in the early 1830's, making the bridge one of the oldest in Massachusetts, being a single span, 93 feet long.

Bissell Bridge, Charlemont—Located at the brow of a steep hill, with an old millidam above, a beautiful gorge below, stands, venerable, in a true rural setting. It is 60 feet in length.

Historic Long Bridge, Charlemont—Alleged to be the oldest covered bridge in the State, if not in New England, built in 1833, can truthfully be termed the "superlative" bridge in more than just age, being the narrowest and darkest—the only one of its type still crossing the Deerfield River.

Lyal Smith Bridge, Colrain—This is the youngest tunneled span in the State, built in 1906.

Adamsville Bridge, Colrain—Here is the shortest covered bridge in Massachusetts—50 feet in length.

Covered Bridge, East Deerfield—A covered bridge that does not cross a stream, and is not surrounded by

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Boston Delays Air Plans For Governor's Isle

"Not immediately," was Park Commissioner William P. Long's answer today when asked if the municipal airport at East Boston will be extended to Governor's Island.

A few days ago Mr. Long turned over the care of Governor's Island to the custody of leading Boston antiquarians and historians. This was merely a further delegation of the City's authority over the area which it acquired on a lease several years ago from the Federal Government with the intention of turning the whole area into an airfield.

For the present, the Commissioner said, the airport is being extended in the area near the World War Memorial Park. When the present contemplated work is finished, the airport will have eight runways extending in all the principal wind directions each at least a mile long. The present longest runway, 4,600 feet, will be extended to 5,800 feet. Completed runways, he said would be concrete and ample for all present planes and for the four-engined planes the air lines will introduce next year.

Approach and blind-landing apparatus for bringing planes into the field during weather of poor visibility, Mr. Long said, would be installed during the ensuing year.

The Commissioner also said the Park Department eventually contemplated making the Porter Street extension from the traffic tunnel plaza across the narrow guage tracks into the field but that the formalities of land taking, which have not been started, had held up the extension work.

Arlington Boys Exhibit Pets

Trick dogs, ponies, rabbits, mice, turtles, and roosters are among animals on exhibition tonight at the Arlington Center Clubhouse where members of the Arlington Boy's Club will hold their first annual pet show.

The Club, organized by the Citizen's Committee of Arlington, is only two months old and already has hundreds of boy members. The aim of the Club is to provide wholesome recreation for the youngsters.

Deane Moore is Director.

Printing Craftsmen of World Holding Convention in Boston

The men who print the news were in the news themselves today as nearly 1,000 members of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen stormed Boston for three days of business discussions within that circle of hallowed ground upon which Stephen Daye, father of American printing, set up his first wooden press just 300 years ago.

Aware of the great significance that Boston holds for these experts in the printing and editorial departments of newsprint publications all over the country, the city was prepared today to outdo itself in a welcome that was initiated yesterday by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Augustus E. Giegengack, Public Printer of the United States, at the Boston Symphony Orchestra shell on the Charles River esplanade.

Welcome in Music

At that gala occasion, attended by more than 10,000 spectators, the prize-winning band of the American Legion, connected with the Weymouth Post, "said it with music," that is, Boston's welcome to its honored guests. Across the street from the Hotel Statler where the 19th annual convention of the Association swung into business sessions today, the Boston Public Library, spoke its welcome in a comprehensive exhibit of early American printing held in the Library's Treasure Room.

Two copies of the Bay Psalm Book, revered by printers as the first book printed in the United States, are on display at the exhibit. Stephen Daye, who put up his wooden press in Harvard Square 300 years ago, is credited with printing that first edition of the Bay Psalm Book and laying the foundations for the University Press in Cambridge, today symbolic of the highest skill and artisanship in the printing trade.

Business and Exhibit

Pleasure and business shared equally in the first days sessions. From 9 a. m. until 1 p m. the delegates were closeted in business sessions lead by Watson M. Gordon of New York, who spoke on the question: "Do you want to stay in the printing industry?"

Out in the foyer of the ballroom, in which Mr. Gordon addressed the delegates, a striking answer to the speaker's question was furnished in an exhibition of printing considered the finest of its kind in the United States. Delegates viewing this exhibit of the trade's handiwork could hardly answer "No" to the speaker's invitation to stay in a business that could produce such mountings on panels, each of which contained 64 square feet of exhibit space. This is not one of those slapped-together exhibits. It took Elmer Lipsett, chairman of the exhibition committee, four weeks of solid work to arrange the mountings.

From the various clinics on new developments in the trade and other technical discussions, printers clamored aboard the "Town of Hull" Nantasket Line steamer for a cruise to Marblehead and a view of the harbor filled with hundreds of yachts assembled for a regatta. Sailing across Massachusetts Bay, the boat will proceed from Marblehead to Nantasket Beach for a shore dinner "and all the fixings."

Another Harbor Sail

Tonight, the delegates will cool off from the heat of the day's efforts with a moonlight sail around the harbor.

Tuesday's formal business continues with the clinics and a business session to be addressed by John R. Firth, Associated Newspapers of London. A visit will be made to the printing plants of The Christian Science Publishing Society and Ginn and Company. A business session on Wednesday will climax the convention.

In conjunction with its convention, the printers have published a Keepsake Book recalling little known facts about the industry. It tells how Benjamin Franklin improved the wooden printing press and then follows the development of the trade with a clarity never attempted before in such concise form.

Wrong Dog Registration Shown in License Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 15—Dog owners in this city are attempting to save money by registering their female pets as males, police officers who are rounding up unlicensed dogs have discovered.

Many cases of owners who have registered their female dogs at City Hall as males, thus securing license tags for $2 instead of $5. Police officers are scanning the dog records at City Hall for "chiselers" and the guilty are expected to be summoned into court.

R.I. Challenge Faces CIO In Textile Union

Leadership of unit is at stake — Struggle for power regarded as of national significance.

Rhode Island has become the scene of a crucial struggle for the leadership of one of the biggest units of the Committee for Industrial Organization—the textile unit.

The battle is regarded in labor circles as a test of two vital points regarding the unit, the Textile Workers Organizing Committee:

1. The solidarity of the TWOC's 450,000 members under their present leader, Sidney Hillman, TWOC chairman and President of the Amalgamated Clothing workers of America.
2. The legality of the agreement by which the TWOC was founded 18 months ago upon the remnants of the United Textile Workers of America.

Support for Ousted Chief

The dispute began in June after the dismissal of Joseph Sylvia as TWOC leader of Rhode Island. Mr. Sylvia immediately sought to rally about him textile workers in Providence and elsewhere who had belonged to the old UTWA.

The controversy was raised to national significance a few days ago when Francis J. Gorman, President of the UTWA and leader of its famous 1934 general textile strike, resigned from the TWOC and threw his support to Mr. Sylvia.

It will approach a climax next Sunday when the groups which Mr. Sylvia and Mr. Gorman seek to separate from the TWOC meet in "rump" convention in Providence and try to form an independent organization.

Workers Circularized

As the time for the "rump" meeting approaches, the two groups of leaders—the "regulars" and the "Sylvia-ites"—are bombarding union workers in Rhode Island and other eastern states with letters urging support or boycott of the convention, according to the point of view.

Each side has accused the other of selfishly seeking to exploit the workers. Each has accused the other of illegally claiming to speak for organized hands in the textile mills.

The Rhode Island courts have temporarily enjoined Mr. Sylvia, at TWOC request, from using $1,000 of union funds pending settlement of the dispute as to leadership. They also have required that other funds spent by Mr. Sylvia be fully accounted for to the court.

Both the oratorical and legal phases of the battle revolve around an agreement signed by official of the TWOC and CIO in February, 1937, by which the TWOC was created.

Assets Transferred

By the terms of this agreement, the assets, membership and organizing activiites of the UTWA were transferred to the TWOC until such time as a national convention might be called to set up a new nationwide textile union.

Mr. Gorman, as President of the UTWA, signed the agreement and was elected a member of the TWOC. He already was a member of the governing board of the CIO, of which John L. Lewis is Chairman.

Mr. Sylvia and his followers now charge that the agreement never was ratified by the "rank and file" of the UTWA membership. A great union, strong enough to disrupt the textile industry of the Nation in the second year of the New Deal, was virtually dissolved without a vote of its membership, the insurgent leaders declare.

In reply, the TWOC heads, through Frank J. Manning, New England Regional Director, say that Mr. Gorman and the entire executive committee of the UTWA approved the change, and "assumed authority" to put it into effect, and that if the "rank and file" were not consulted at that time it was the fault of Mr. Gorman and the Executive Committee.

"This is a rather late date for these officers to begin talking about consulting the rank and file," says Mr. Manning. "Moreover, the last convention of the UTWA did actually endorse the principle of union with the CIO, although no specific plan was voted on."

Court Case Hinted

Mr. Manning said that he "understood" Mr. Gorman "is going to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Vermont Sees Move to Cut Rail Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 15—Anticipating a drive for reduced taxes for Vermont railroads when the General Assembly meets in January, Erwin M. Harvey, Commissioner of Taxes, today presented an analysis of the tax situation to Gov. George D. Aiken, pointing out that the tax burden rests heavier upon the businessman and home owner than on the transportation utilities.

The financial plight of the Rutland Railroad and what he alleges

The Week in Vermont

to be "misleading" statements concerning the State tax paid by the Central Vermont Railway Company, were given as reasons for Mr. Harvey's analysis. The Commissioner said he was calling the Governor's attention to certain facts, "trusting that these facts will be of assistance to you in determining the policy in this matter of railroad taxation."

Biennial Appraisal

Under Vermont statutes, Mr. Harvey explained, railroads are taxed by the State on the basis of an appraisal, made by the Commissioner in each even year, on or before Dec. 31. The existing appraisal was made in December, 1936, and the next will be in December of this year.

The tax rate is 1¼ per cent of the appraised valuation and the State tax covers all taxes collected, the Commissioner said. Towns collect no taxes from railroad companies except on property not used for railroad purposes.

In a comparison of railroad taxes with other taxes paid by Vermonters Mr. Harvey said, "The tax rate is such that the railroads pay on the basis of $12.50 for each $1,000 of appraised value or $1.25 per hundred dollars. In contrast to this, Vermont taxpayers pay a local tax of from $2 to $4 per hundred. In Montpelier, the 1938 tax rate is $3.45 per hundred. In Rutland it is $3.80 per hundred and the average in the towns and cities of the State as a whole is $3.30. It is to be noticed that Vermont landowners pay almost three times the railroad tax. The Vermont individual also pays the old-age assistance tax and, if he has sufficient income, an income tax."

The first railroad appraisal was made by Commissioner Harvey in December, 1926, and was in force in 1927 when great damage was done to railroad property by the flood of that year. At the special session of the General Assembly in 1927 Mr. Harvey secured authority to relieve railroads of a large proportion of the tax then in force.

At the special session of the General Assembly in 1935, tax relief again was afforded the railroads and the rate reduced from 1¼ per cent to ¾ of 1 per cent.

This tax reduction remained in effect for two years, then the 1937 Legislature refused the request of the railroads to continue it for another two years.

Methodist Pageant

The days of the Methodist circuit riders, 150 years ago, will be re-enacted on the evening of Aug. 19 on the lower slope of Mt. Philo when the North Ferrisburg Methodist Church stages a pageant as part of the 100th anniversary of its founding.

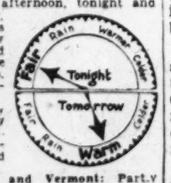
Freeborn Garrettson, with 12 young men who accompanied him

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued warm this afternoon, tonight and Tuesday morning, followed by showers and cooler Tuesday afternoon and night; moderate southwest winds, shifting to northwest Tuesday.



Maine: Partly cloudy, followed by showers later tonight; cooler Tuesday in central and west portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, followed by showers Tuesday and north portion tonight; slightly cooler Tuesday and in extreme north portion tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, followed by showers Tuesday in the north portion; slightly cooler in north portion Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest wind, shifting to northwest over north portion Tuesday; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday, followed by showers over the north portion Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	86	Miami	82	86
Buffalo	78	86	New Haven	74	86
Cincinnati	78	92	New Orleans	78	88
Denver	60	86	New York	76	86
Jacksonville	80	6	St. Louis	74	94
Kansas City	74	96	San Francisco	56	62
Los Angeles	64	76	Washington	78	92

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 15.
B—Maximum, Aug. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:06 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 3:30 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:16 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Glenda Farrell. 3:35, 7:01, 10:13. Also "Rascals," featuring Jane Withers. 2, 5:08, 8:16.

Uptown—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," featuring Warren William and Gail Patrick. 2:40, 5:45, 8:45.

Tremont—
Katharine Hepburn in "Bringing Up Baby." Also Deanna Durbin in "100 Men and a Girl." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Racket Busters," with Humphrey Bogart, George Brent, Gloria Dickson and Walter Abel. Fenway: 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 1:55 4:35, 7:10, 9:50. Also "Mr. Chump," with Johnnie Davis. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:15.

Radio Programs—Page 11

State and Orpheum—

Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "City Streets," featuring Leo Carillo and Edith Fellows. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Strand—
"Bringing Up Baby," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. Also Patric Knowles and Ann Sheridan in "Patient in Room 18."

Brookline Village Theater—
"Crime School," with Humphrey Bogart. 2:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also Carole Lombard and Fernand Gravet in "Fools for Scandal." 2, 5, 8.

Keith Memorial—
"Letter of Introduction," with Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Crime Ring," featuring Allan Lane and Frances Mercer. 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple. Scollay 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Modern, 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. Also "I'll Give a Million," featuring Warner Baxter. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 3:30, 5:35, 8:35.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

University—
Freddie Bartholomew in "Lord Jeff." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Three Blind Mice," with Joel McCrea and Loretta Young. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Mae West and Edmund Lowe in "Every Day's a Holiday." Also "Annapolis Salute," with Jimmy Ellison and Marsha Hunt. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. Also "Night Club Scandal," featuring John Barrymore.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel Man's Friend." 3:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Find What's Wrong," "The Forgotten Step," Vincent Lopez and His Orchestra," "Sport Stamina." Also shorts and newsreels.

Tomorrow

Kiwanis Club, Hotel Touraine—
The Kiwanis Club will hold the regular weekly meeting in the Renaissance Room. Guest speaker: Charles L. H. Wagner, 12:15.

Barton Charges New Deal Is Run by Unsuccessful Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass., Aug. 15—A slashing attack on the New Deal as being composed of individuals who never made a success of their personal business was made here yesterday by United States Representative Bruce Barton.

"The United States," he said, "is largely in the hands of husbands who are always a month behind with their bills."

Here to urge re-election of Joseph W. Martin as Congressman for this industrial district, Mr. Barton, who represents New York's wealthiest residential neighborhood, declared that, unlike most New Deal officials, Mr. Martin had first "been faithful over a few things" before being elevated to a position of management over the affairs of others.

"The current political philosophy," Mr. Barton, who is a widely known advertising executive, said "reads the Bible in reverse. It says: 'You have never been a success at anything, therefore I will make you a member of the cabinet.'".

Mr. Barton said he wished to speak for Mr. Martin because, "I like Joe. I like him because he first made a success of his own life before he was promoted to the bigger task of helping to manage the lives of others.

"I like Joe, too," Mr. Barton continued, "because he represents the grand old tradition of Massachusetts independence. Can you imagine Daniel Webster ever being a 'yes' man? Can you imagine George Hoar ever running up to the rear door of the White House, touching his hat, and asking, 'what must I do today?' Can you imagine Henry Cabot Lodge or John W. Weeks defending measures in which they did not believe just because, if they didn't, some bright young man would put them on the purge?"

Boy Left Behind By Deported Kin On Way to Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDNER, Mass., Aug. 15—Gerard Richard, the boy for whom the Dominion of Canada set its usually immutable machinery in reverse so he could join his deported parents, left here yesterday, cheers of playmates ringing in his ears.

Accompanied by Mayor Fred E. Perry, Gerard set out in an automobile for St. Anne, New Brunswick. They were expected to arrive there late today.

The tangle which separated the boy from his family resulted from the fact the parents were Candians residing in Gardner when Gerard was born. This made the boy an American citizen.

Then his father lost his position and went on the WPA. It being against the law for an alien to recieve welfare, the mother and father were ordered deported. The son, being a citizen was not allowed to follow until Mayor Perry and others interceded with Dominion officials. He was allowed to enter "as an act of mercy."

Bay Study Ordered

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The War Department has ordered Col. A. K. B. Lyman, District Engineer at Boston, to make a field investigation in preparation for a survey of the possibilities of restoring the channel and anchorage basin at Cohasset Harbor on Massachusetts Bay.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most exuberant manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Eves. 8:45—50c to $3
Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail Orders.

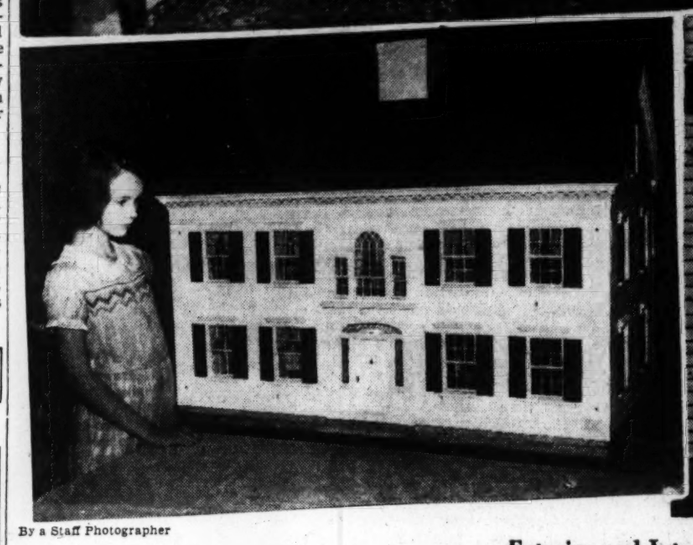
1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATER, 45 St. W. of Broadway.
Air-cooled. Eves. 8:40. No. Perf. Mondays.
2 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40.

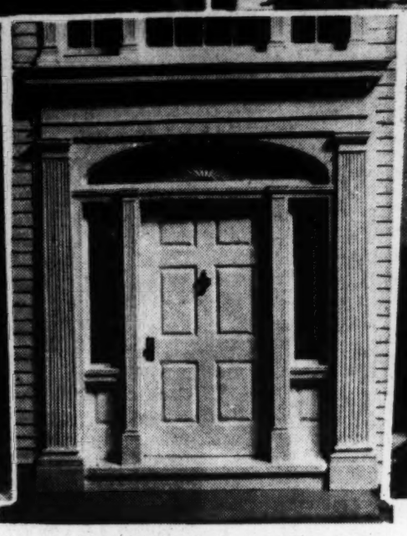
DOORS OPEN AT 9:00 A.M. Irving Berlin's SPECIAL LATE SHOW TONIGHT
"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER · Alice FAYE · Don AMECHE
PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW
25c ROXY 15c

OGUNQUIT, MAINE

OGUNQUIT PLAYHOUSE
OGUNQUIT, MAINE
Week Beginning MONDAY, AUGUST 15th
Matinee Friday
NANCE O'NEIL
JOHN WILLIAMS
in
"TIME AND THE CONWAYS"
For Reservations, Telephone WELLS 70

A Colonial Mansion—in Doll Size—for a Little Girl





By a Staff Photographer

Exterior and Interior Views of Doll House Built by Clarence P. Wilson

Upper—A real gate-leg table and Chippendale-style chairs are among the attractive dining-room furnishings.

Lower—Grace Wilson standing beside her "very own" doll house which it took her father five years to build. In the roof are 6,000 hand-made western cedar shingles.

The student of authentic Colonial design will appreciate the front door, complete with brass knocker, flanked by fluted pillars, and the paladian window which surmounts it.

Upper—Master's bedroom, complete in every detail, has a real canopy bed and Salem chest of drawers. Beside the bed is a wooden crib.

Lower—On the wall of the living room are real engravings. The round mountings are silhouettes, mounted on buttons, and done by the builder himself. An oriental rug absorbs the fire's friendly glow.

Home Fit for Lilliputian King Houses Dolls of Bay State Girl

The doll is one of the most imperious necessities, and at the same time one of the most charming instincts of female childhood.

—Victor Hugo

A doll's house!

What possibilities the phrase can conjure in the mind of even the most unimaginative—and especially in the imagination of a little girl.

Just completed by Clarence Parker Wilson, of Dover, Mass., is a doll's house that bids fair to take over the leading position in the realm of Lilliput residences now occupied by Colleen Moore's "Dream Castle." The house, a 13-room Colonial mansion, built on a scale of one inch to one foot, is complete in every detail.

Mr. Wilson is a master craftsman and a graduate architect employed by a Boston architectural firm.

One day in 1933, his daughter, Grace, expressed the natural girlish wish for a doll's house of her own. Mr. Wilson started on it at once, having in mind a typical third period (1700-1812) Colonial mansion.

Now Grace is the envy of her playmates in Dover. And small wonder, because her doll's house is a marvel to behold. Floors are attractively covered by real "Oriental" rugs of miniature size and design, imported from Germany. To furnish the house, Mr. Wilson scoured stores in Boston, Providence, R. I., Washington, D. C., and even in Tokyo, where he procured miniature Satsuma cups and saucers for the china closet in the dining room.

Floors of Birch

Floors in the house are made of birch. Total furnishing expense amounted to well over $100.

In the front hall stands an antique butterfly maple table. On it a candle in its holder, reflected from behind by an exquisite mirror. Art consists of oil paintings and engravings, all of which have been cut down and mounted on cardboard, sometimes colored with gold leaf, by Mr. Wilson.

In the living room is a Governor Winthrop desk, and a little china dog lies in front of the glowing fireplace. The glow of fire, by the way, is simulated by a tiny electric light bulb which glows under a small heap of colored cathedral glass.

Speaking of the house's electrical system, Mr. Wilson explained that there are 100 feet of single wire employed. There are eight different electrical circuits, with a business-like-looking switch for each circuit, all controlled by an electric train transformer in the basement "furnace room."

Lights in the ceilings, attractive ones too, are 12-volt bulbs inserted in brooches Mr. Wilson bought in a ten-cent store and painted to suit the color scheme. The living room would provide a day's entertainment for any furniture lover, with its scale model grandfather's clock, and Chippendale-style mirror over the Governor Winthrop desk. Near the fireplace rests a Boston rocker with a comfortable-looking footstool in front of it.

Also in the living room are two tip-top tables, on one of which rests a miniature electric reading lamp and a very, very small book containing pictures and stories about the seven wonders of the world.

Engraving of Shipwreck

Hanging in a corner, rounding out the living-room art display, part of which consists of silhouettes of famous people of history (done by Mr. Wilson), mounted on polished black buttons, is an excellent engraving of the wreck of the Hesperus.

Speaking of the time spent in making and furnishing the house, Mr. Wilson said, "I tried to keep regular hours. Each week I put in a minimum of 25 hours. In all, I worked over 6,000 hours."

Up the graceful, wide Colonial staircase, one sees an attractive red plush window seat, from which vantage point one can almost imagine the diminutive figures of the family of five, that in the builder's imagination resides there, looking through the hand-made paladian window toward the garden, perhaps through a Southern setting of stately magnolias. Also there one finds a Hepplewhite chair model.

But to get back to the first floor—across the hall and opposite the living room we find ourselves invited to dinner in a dining room in which there is a real gate-leg table. We sit on Chippendale style chairs, and are served from a mahogany side table and a walnut Sheraton style sideboard. Dishes in the china closet, made of lead, were painted by Mr. Wilson. A set of authentic miniature Japanese Satsuma cups and saucers was brought from the Orient by him. A little girl's love charm bracelet provided gold cups and saucers.

Our hostess, perhaps named Mrs. Doll, invites us into a well-stocked kitchen just off the dining room, where the larder contains ham, bread, steak, and asparagus. There's an electric refrigerator and a clock on the kitchen shelf. On the table, just to round out the homey touch, rests a book of "The Latest Cake Secrets"—a big book, too, almost a half-inch square!

Paintings in Library

From the kitchen Mr. Doll invites us downstairs into the library, which is located opposite the card-room. Over the fireplace hangs an attractive oil painting, set off by a gold-leaf frame. Underneath, the fireplace reflects its friendly glow into a framework of Italian Cienna marble. Mr. Doll, a real collector, proudly displays a Spanish brass chest and an illuminated window panel in two sections, from each of which looks a dove.

Across the lower hall and into the cardroom, which is finished with antique white pine paneling, one's attention is attracted first to an African hunting shield, highly polished, whose luster catches the light from an overhead fixture and diffuses it in a thousand different, indefinite directions.

On all the tables in the house are vases containing flowers. The flowers, which are the type seen on women's hats, came from various millinery shops. Vases and pots are made from small bottle tops or pencil caps. The "dirt" in which the flowers thrive is made of colored sawdust.

On the second floor, in the rear of the house (which is open to allow easy inspection), one finds an attractive bathroom from which, try as you will, no missing detail can be noted. Towel racks were made from English knitting needles. "Just for the fun of it," measure one of the little bath towels. The size? Two by three inches!

In a corner, by the sink, is a tiny electric heater for those cold winter mornings. In front of the sink is what is called a "sausage" table (because of its shape). Although tables are not generally used for that purpose, this particular type is used as a seat. A wall chest with a real mirror, and the bathtub (for even dolls must perform their daily ablutions) round out the tiled bathroom's fixtures.

Four-Poster Bed

Near by is the guest bedroom, in which there is that rare but most comfortable of all beds, a real, honest-to-goodness, four-poster, with a feather mattress (with real feathers) and a rope spring. A Hepplewhite style chair and well-chosen paintings and engravings complete the room's furnishings.

Next, the master's bedroom. There, at the foot of an attractive canopy bed, gently rocks a wooden baby's crib. Against one wall is a Salem chest of drawers. The wallpaper in this room, Mr. Wilson's own design and product, took him two weeks to design, make and hang. In this bedroom, one may notice the excellence of workmanship in the white doors. There are five doors in the sturdy house. Each has 12 hand-carved panels, and each room in the main part of the house has hand-carved paneled dadoes running around the room.

Mr. Wilson left no stone unturned when he built the doll house. The first step was to draw careful plans; and when he actually started building, he made full-sized detailed plans from which to do his construction.

One of the house's outstanding features (and one which the casual observer might overlook) is the roof, which is hinged to allow inspection of the attic, containing family "heirlooms." The roof is made of 6,000 Western cedar shingles. It took 150 hours to make the roof alone.

The attic, where one can almost visualize the children of the family playing on a rainy day, has a floor of basswood. Architects will appreciate the fact the beams are mortised and tenioned.

Some Statistics

For the statistically inclined, some figures:

Ten thousand seven hundred pieces of wood were used in the house. The lineal feet (length if laid end to end) amounts to 1,051 feet, approximately one fifth of a mile.

The house contains 177 feet of handmade molding.

"The biggest task of all," said Mr. Wilson, "was in constructing the windows. There are 18 of them, with 36 sashes. They are the 12-light style, with muntin bars, and are double-hung.

"It's my daughter's house, of course, and I've had the unique experience of watching it grow, following her suggestions, and seeing the finished product absorb a very definite part of her personality.

"The house lacks just two features—a heating plant and running water."

The doors swing on handmade hinges, known to architects and builders as the "H and L" variety.

There are 45 stairs in the house, with mahogany treads and railings. Stair railings are less than half the size of a thin lead pencil.

For his shop, where he did most of the work on the 350-pound structure, Mr. Wilson partitioned off part of his garage.

"The tools I used most were a finisher's hammer, a fine knife, and a cabinetmaker's crosscut saw," Mr. Wilson stated.

Woods that went into the house were walnut, mahogany, oak, gum, holly, birch, fir, basswood, sugar pine, white pine, hard pine, and maple.

Materials Used

Materials used included a gallon of turpentine, a gallon of paint, a pint of varnish for the floors, a half pint of stain, a half pint of rubbing oil, two pounds of glue, 16 sizes of nails and screws. The smallest nails, number 20, had to be handled with tweezers.

And what does Grace think of her present—a present such as few young ladies ever get?

To say she's overjoyed would be putting it mildly. She just can't put her appreciation into words.

As for her father, would he sell the house?

"If I were offered $10,000 for it," he said (and seriously), "I probably wouldn't take it!"

PREVIEW OF A SEASON

By the calendar it's still Summer . . . but it's Autumn by the advertisements! They're starting now with exciting bulletins from the fashion front, news of special fur and furniture sales and clever ideas for home decoration.

Turn the pages! So those are the hats we'll wear this Fall! Here's a chance to select your winter coat—of fur, or fur-trimmed—at a great saving. There are items of interest to September brides and grooms looking for unusual values in furnishings for the new home. Right alongside is a description of the latest in window hangings that would lure Mother from her preoccupation with the children's school wardrobes.

Look ahead to Autumn for a season of thrilling activity . . . and look to The Christian Science Monitor's advertising columns for a foretaste of coming fashions in clothes, and housefurnishings and entertaining. Buy, when you're ready, from the merchants who, through their printed messages, have kept you posted, guided you to values, and saved you money. *Read the advertisements . . . and be ready for Fall.*

Move to Reduce Railroad Taxes Seen in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

into the wilderness in 1788 to begin new circuits; Lorenzo Dow, the eccentric preacher whose exploits still survive as tradition in a score of Vermont communities; Joseph Mitchell, who established the 400-mile Vergennes circuit in 1798; Bishop Francis Asbury, who preached in Charlotte in 1806 and who in the course of his career traveled 275,000 miles on horseback, are among characters to be depicted.

Bridge Estimates

Highway Department engineers have completed specifications for bridges which, it is estimated, will cost $107,000 and on which bids are to be opened this month. Public Works Administration allotments for 45 per cent of the cost have been granted or applied for on the eight projects involved.

Candidates File

Petitions for three more candidates for nomination at the September primaries were filed Friday. They were those of Rawson C. Myrick, Secretary of State; Thomas Cave, State Treasurer, and John Reid of Burlington for Representative.

Mr. Myrick was appointed Secretary of State in May, 1927, and has won every election since. Mr. Cave has served as State Treasurer since 1917 and has been returned to office regularly. Mr. Reid first entered politics in 1936 when he ran in a four-cornered contest for the Republican nomination for Governor. He was defeated. This time Mr. Reid, again without organization support, is opposing Representative Charles A. Plumley of Northfield, for the Republican nomination.

Vermont Veterans

Work on a master index of names of all participants in the Battles of Bennington and Hubbardton and the Siege of Ticonderoga has been started at the Capitol as a WPA project, it has been announced by Mrs. Lois Greer, Director of the Women's and Professional Division of the Federal relief unit.

The project is sponsored by the Vermont Historical Society of which John Spargo of Bennington is President. When work is completed, the Society will meet the cost of publishing the lists in volume form.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings. Exhibit-of-the-Week. Paintings by Barbizon, and American water colors School in the Upper Galleries; Lower Galleries, exhibit by Boys' and Girls' Museum classes; water colors and prints by William Blake in the Print Department.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of engravings, lithographs, etchings, and photographs of Old Boston. Through Aug. 21.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays 2 to 5. Exhibit of work done by summer club members and visiting groups. Three new natural science habitat groups, i.e., Protective Resemblance of Insects, Life histories of Butterflies, and a Family of Ruffed Grouse. New exhibits of ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of textile designs and modern water colors by Charles Johnson. Through Aug. 16.

Goodspeed's—Exhibition of miscellaneous prints.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Reproductions of Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and Twentieth Century Paintings. Through Aug. 31. Open daily 10-5 except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Boston City Club—Photography from National Camera Craft, July 28-Aug. 1. City Club Camera Associates. Through Sept. 5.

Germanic Museum—Open every day except Sunday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Closed during August.

Fogg Museum of Art—Museum will be closed from Aug. 15 to Sept. 12. Admission may be obtained by telephoning Kirkland 7600, line 302.

Boston Athenæum—Colored Engravings. Also French costumes from 1500 to 1800.

Holman's Print Shop—Boston in Pictures.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor On Mondays

What's Going On in the Arts

Exhibit-of-the-Week, No. 9

Paul Gauguin's "Autrefois" is the ninth in the Exhibit-of-the-Week series which is being offered throughout the summer at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The canvas is lent for this exhibit by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Fuller.

The name of Paul Gaugin is familiar because among modern masters of French painting he possessed a romantic personality which is of particular interest to the biographer, and because in his painting style he had such a splendid and direct decorative sense. The Boston Museum possesses one of his largest works, and it commands the entire French gallery. The smaller canvas, now on loan, bears many of the Gauguin characteristics. To some this canvas on loan is the more typical of the master.

Paul Gauguin was not the born professional painter, as were his contemporaries. In his youth he joined the merchant marine and the French Navy. He was a broker and a successful business man. Only gradually did he become devoted to the brush, after he had felt the impact of the Impressionist school which had aroused such furore in Paris of the eighteen seventies. Somehow each artist acknowledged Impressionism in accordance with his own lights; each absorbed bright color and brusque mannerism as his peculiar temperament demanded. It is interesting, for example, to observe how Pissarro used divided color, how Gauguin assimilated ideas from him, and how Van Gogh used these ideas to his expressive ends. No two did the same thing with color. All were fascinating.

Gauguin's departure in the early eighteen nineties for Tahiti has been recorded in poetic and realistic fashion. It was the search of the romanticist for another and a better world, where there was more beauty and less of the commonplace. It was an escape from a prosaic and industrialized world against which Gauguin, a bombastic and independent individualist, rebelled. There was rebellion in his manner of living, rebellion in his manner of painting. He liked to portray the pale-brown-complexioned Polynesian women, swathed in their primitive garments, sitting about under tall trees chatting, idling, musing. This primitive, carefree life was something a city-bred person might admire Gauguin depicted it in terms of a rich and luxuriant palette. He liked the tropical verdure, the exquisite blossoms, the elegant plumage of birds. And probably what he did not see he imagined, for painters like Gauguin did not separate the world of fancy too sharply from the world of fact.

"Autrefois" was painted in 1892, when Gauguin first went to Tahiti. It is a handsome surface in which beautiful ivory whites count as prominently as the dense green foliage and the deep purple of the mountains. The picture is planned in terms of strong design formulated within lineal bounds. While Gauguin was given to flatness of effect, and was not bothered excessively by atmosphere, perspective, transitory effects, concrete form, we find all these stylistic features sporadically in his canvases. Like Van Gogh he used as much of a method as he chose, without feeling constrained to carry it to its logical conclusion. Like Van Gogh, whom he knew, Gauguin was a law unto himself.

D. A.

Aiken Seeks Renomination As Governor of Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 15 (AP)—The primary petition of Gov. George D. Aiken (R), seeking renomination for a second term, was filed Saturday, the last day for filing in Vermont. The ptition bore 2,500 signatures.

The Governor will be opposed in the Republican primary by Elisha Goodsell of Burlington. All other major State office holders seek renomination.

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99-103 Norway St.—1 and 2 rooms, rec. hall, kitchenette and bath. Rent $27.50 to $32.50.
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Latest News of Events In Boston and Vicinity

(Continued from Page 9)

nullify favorable effects of another bill passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor earlier this year, Mr. Parkman advised the Committee. This law limits expenditures on Quabbin and the pressure tunnels to $12,000,000 until 1941 and was passed at the specific request of Mayor Tobin, who sought to avoid any increase in the water rates for Boston in the immediate future.

H. C. Loeffler, Chairman of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, told the Committee his organization agrees to Mr. Parkman's analysis of the effect of the Governor's proposal. The Bureau believes the Governor's program too costly for Boston and the Metropolitan District to be adopted at this time, Mr. Loeffler said.

Appropriation Cuts

Dr. Henry LeFavour, Chairman of the Emergency Public Works Commission which would supervise the Governor's PWA program if approved by the Ways and Means Committee, said that Massachusetts should not expect to receive an outright grant of 45 per cent from the PWA.

It has been the State's experience, he said, that Federal grants under PWA, although generally estimated at 45 per cent, have been "scaled down to 40 or 42 per cent."

Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Supply Commission, spoke in favor of the Governor's bill. He said the State should speed construction of pressure tunnels and syphons connected with the Quabbin system in order for Massachusetts to "take advantage" of Federal grants.

Boston Imports Drop 50 Per Cent

(Continued from Page 9)

England products in foreign countries, it was reported.

Standing out boldly in these figures was the significance of New England's trade with Great Britain. On the export side, Great Britain took commodities valued at $4,304,000 while imports from the same country equalled $4,676,000. Only on rare occasions, according to the Bureau, do the imports and exports come so close to being equal from any single nation.

Thus Great Britain leads in both export and import business. In exports, Cuba, the Philippines, The Netherlands Indies, British India, Ceylon, Canada, Sweden, and Brazil follow in their order of importance. It is noted that Germany and Japan, second and third to Great Britain in exports through the Port of Boston, are not mentioned in the list of import countries.

CIO Challenged

(Continued from Page 9)

court to protest the legality of the agreement because his signature is not the first one on it."

It is considered possible that before the dispute is over, both sides will be calling the others Communists.

The Massachusetts Legislative Commission on Subversive Activities earlier this year declared the CIO employed a number of Communists as organizers in Massachusetts and welcomed them as members, and John P. Frey, of the American Federation of Labor, asserted before a Congressional Committee last Saturday that Mr. Gorman was a "Communist."

Mr. Sylvia has a strong following in the Olneyville section of Providence and apparently is counting on the prestige of Mr. Gorman to swing additional support from other sections. Several workers from Lawrence, Mass., and from Connecticut and New Jersey attended a preliminary meeting called by Mr. Sylvia in July.

The TWOC leadership, on the other hand, say that Mr. Sylvia has no official support outside of Olneyville and will receive none. They have made public a letter from James Starr, Secretary-Treasurer of the UTWA, showing that he still is on the side of the TWOC, and saying that two UTWA Vice-Presidents, Joseph White and Horace Riviere, also support the TWOC.

Hurley Program Held Tax Menace

Boston and other large Massachusetts cities will get no benefit from Governor Hurley's new highway program, the Legislature was told today by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Warning that the program holds dangerous portents for tax rates of larger cities, especially Boston, Mr. MacDonald suggested an alternative. He pointed out that if the $5,000,000 now remaining in the highway fund, with which the Governor would finance his new works program, were redistributed to the cities and towns, each would receive substantial cash grants.

Under the plan, Boston would receive $1,194,300; Worcester, 224,050; Springfield, $206,150; Cambridge, $139,000; Newton, $121,000; and Lynn, $107,950.

On the contrary, Governor Hurley's program would not only withdraw this cash relief to cities and towns, but would increase tax rates generally next year, Mr. MacDonald asserted.

Bridge

(Continued from Page 9)

trees. It is a "dry" bridge, merely crossing a double row of railroad tracks. Probably it is the only covered bridge under which trains travel, being located in the East Deerfield freight yards.

Connecticut

Covered Bridge, Cornwall Bridge—In all probability here is the oldest specimen in the country—the oldest of its kind in Connecticut, anyway. It is said that George Washington passed through it in 1780.

Covered Bridge, Beacon Falls—Here is a steel-less bridge. Recent re-enforcements have been made with iron bolts, but only rough, wooden pegs were used at first.

Covered Bridge, Seymour—The only one of Connecticut's covered bridges with open, lattice-work sides, all others being boarded up solidly.

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course you know that half the fun of being sent away to school in the fall, is the business of getting all the family luggage together in your room, and then starting in to fill it. Packing, and unpacking, and repacking. And it's a well-known fact that the freshman always takes along twice as much stuff as she'll ever need, and that by the time she has really learned just how much she can eliminate and yet manage to exist in a very nice way, she graduates! But the fact remains that in some families no one has had occasion to travel since the children were tiny, and the luggage, if any, is most outmoded. At least in the eyes of the younger set, who manage to see what's going through the South Station in the way of swank luggage.

So it seems that somebody has to buy luggage in this land . . . which makes Gilchrist's special prices on Winship Migrator Luggage (look for the duck, or maybe it's a goose, on the trademark) most timely. Because, if yours is a family that insists that everything be utterly correct, then this luggage will fit in with their demands. And, we hope, your purse. Because we subtracted on a few of the prices before and after. . . and there really is a substantial saving. For instance, you can get a good strong wardrobe trunk for $25.95, or one of those long and narrow student's trunks for $13.95. The latter being the kind the girls invariably leave in their room, throw a tricky couch cover over it and use it for a window seat, or a place to park various and sundry items—on top as well as inside. And, for the purpose of lugging all the little pieces she'll need before her trunk arrives, you might outfit the girl with the set of Winship Featherlites. There are three little suitcases, from baby bear to papa bear, in brown, gray, black or buff, that sell now for only $3.45 each. All on the sixth floor in the luggage department.

☆ ☆ ☆

Fuzzy Angora For Evening

Incidentally, if you want to make an addition to some college girl's wardrobe, we can't think of anything that would be received with more "oh's" and "ah's" than one of those little fluffs of angora that have gone over so big this summer. They're known as "baby sweaters" and though they're amazingly naïve, you'll find she'll top her most sophisticated evening gown with one. They're hardly anything more than brief short-sleeved boleros, yet they're just like small sweaters, ribbed-cuff edges and all. Later on she'll probably find herself putting it on over her nightie when she lies in bed and "crams," but for the time being it's supposed to be an evening jacket. Incidentally, we suggest that you very tactfully suggest that it not be allowed too-too near her escort's dinner jacket . . . you know how angora is! $10.95 for all this fluff. In white, pink, or blue. On the second floor of C. Crawford Hollidge.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Aug. 16

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:15 WEEI, "American Viewpoints": Representative Clare E. Hoffman, Mich., on "How the Labor Board Suppresses Free Speech and a Free Press."

8:00 WNAC, Robert L. Ripley presents Sir Hubert Wilkins, polar explorer; Jessica Dragonette, radio and concert singer; Roy W. Post, criminologist and author.

8:00 WBZ, "Sing Song": vocal swing presenting "Three Cheers," from San Francisco; "Four of Us," from Boston; "Vagabonds," from Chicago.

8:30 WNAC, Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor; Margaret Speaks, soprano. Arias from "Tosca," "Porgy and Bess," "DuBarry," by Miss Speaks; Thomas, Grieg, and Herbert by orchestra.

9:00 WEEI, Orson Welles "Mercury Theater" in excerpts from John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln."

9:30 WNAC, NBC Concert Orchestra, Hans W. Lteinberg, conductor; Marcel Moyse, French flutist. Smetana, Tchaikovsky, and Berlioz by orchestra; Mozart's Concerto in D Major, with Mr. Moyse.

9:30 WAAB, Robin Hood Dell concert: Philadelphia Orchestra, Alexander Smallens, conductor; Selma Amanska, soloist. All-Wagnerian program from "Rheingold," "Die Walkure," "Götterdämmerung," and "Tristan."

10:00 WNAC, Marek Weber's Orchestra; Opal Craven, soprano; Continentals Quartet. "French Night."

10:30 WEEI, WBZ, WAAB, WMEX, Address by President Roosevelt on the third anniversary of the signing of the Social Security Act.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	"Neighbor Nell": news	Salzburg Music Festival:	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Silhouettes of West"	"Don Giovanni"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Your Family, drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Songs for You"	music; political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 "Social Security"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Politic'l talk; music	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Organ concert
7:00 Ray Heatherton	Alias Jimmy Valentine:	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 "Viewpoints"	dramatization	Rose Marie, songs	George Hamilton's Or.	"Headlines"
7:30 "On the Trail"	Political talk	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Children's Hour"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"It's News to Me"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Rock Haven Orchestra
8:00 Ted Husing; Connie Boswell; orch.	"Sing-Song Program"... vocal groups	"Believe It or Not": guests; music	Mal Hallett's Orchestra Mal Hallett's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster" Ruth Nigey, songs
8:15 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love": dramatic serial	Margaret Speaks; orchestra; chorus	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's Lobblies": drama	Jerry Lee "Message to Motorists"
8:45				
9:00 Mercury Theater: John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln"	America's Rhythm Masters: Al Roth's Orch.	Dr. William Marston, "Truth Indicator"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Music from Many Lands Music from Many Lands
9:15	America's Rhythm Masters: Al Roth's Orch.	NBC Concert Orchestra: Marcel Moyse, flute	Robin Hood Dell Concert Robin Hood Dell Concert	Amateur Hour Amateur Hour
9:30				
9:45				
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Robin Hood Dell Concert	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Robin Hood Dell Concert	Amateur Hour
10:30 Pres. Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Larry Clinton's Orch.	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
10:45 Del Casino, songs	NBC Concert Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Studio program
11:00 Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:15 Henry Busse's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	"Pageant of Melody"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30 E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musicale Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musicale Timetable
8:30 Talk; Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musicale Timetable
8:45 Almanac; talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musicale Timetable
9:00 R. Maxwell, tenor	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm News
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club": popular variety; news	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Swing Patrol": orch	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"Music for Madame"
11:15 Rhythmaires: orch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Jean Collins, songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch.	"Concert Hall"	Consumers' Program	"Musical Edition"	Pat Rossi, baritone
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"	The Manhatters: orch	News commentator
12:00 "Tower Tempos"	News; features; Noonday revue; music	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian music
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Between Bookends"	Lions Club speakers
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"Hum and Strum"	"Trail Blazers"	Lions Club speakers
1:45 Hymn recital	"Your Station"	"Don Artiste": pianist	Joyce Trio: strings	Popular vocal duo
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Concert Band
2:15 "Harmonettes"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport Commentator	Concert Band
2:30 U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	Sports reports	Federal Theater: "Pioneers of Science"
2:45 U. S. Marine Band	Hymn recital	Household talk	Sports reports	
3:00 "Adventures in	Little Variety Show:	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Claire Dillon, songs
3:15 Rhythm"	soloists; orch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Sports reports
3:30 "Four Clubmen"	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sports reports
3:45 Melody Ramblings	U. S. Army Band	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sports reports
4:00 "Summertime Serenade": organ	Relay to Hungary	"Backstage Wife": sk	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sports reports
4:15	Variety from London	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Parade"
4:30 "Obligato": music	Club Matinee: variety	"Happy Jack," songs	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sports reports
4:45 Popular songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone": sketch	baseball game	Sport radiocast
5:00 Boston Hour	"Four of Us": news	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sport radiocast
5:15 Boston Hour	Network program	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"Don Winslow": sk	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45 Comment: music	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News: sports review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popular songs	Music; political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Social Security"	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45 Vocal program	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00 Baritone soloist	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Vincent Pirro's Orch	"Headlines"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Ink Spots": quartet	News commentator	"Musical Album"	"The Piano Twins"
7:45 "Second Husband"	James Melton: orch	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Dance Music
8:00 Political talk	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Political talk	Jacques Renard's Orch.	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Network speaker
8:30 "Get-Together";	"Information Please";	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Jerry Lee: orchestra
8:45 popular music	questions: answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Network speaker
9:00 "Grand Central Station": sketch	"Now and Then": orchestra; vocal group	"Vox Pop": informal interviews	"Moonlight Sonata" P. Ferneau's Orch	Variety Hour Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Attorney-at-Law":	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.: quartet	NBC Jamboree	dramatic sketch	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine"	NBC Jamboree	Address, Cordell Hull,	Billie Lossen's Orch	Dance music
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	Secretary of State	Network speakers	"Evening Vespers"
10:30 Mystery sketch	Political talk	"Hollywood Gossip"	Network speakers	"Evening Vespers"
10:45 Park concert	Governor Hurley	Sport commentator	Madriguera's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	J. Dorsey's Orch	"Day's End" music
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	News commentator	"Day's End" music
11:30 E. Duchin's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch	"Salute to Cities": military band	Joe Frasetto's Orch
11:45 E. Duchin's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch		Earl Moyer's Orchestra

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Boys and Girls Take Tests For Junior Maine Guide Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 15—Boys and girls from Maine camps especially skilled in the art of woodcraft and possessed of an understanding of forest conservation gathered today in the Senate Chamber of the Statehouse here and received from Gov. Lewis O. Barrows certificates signifying their entrance into the select circle of Junior Maine Guides.

The idea of the Junior Maine Guide awards is an outgrowth of the Maine Camp Directors Association, which was organized four years ago. The association was founded with the purpose of bringing the woodcraft idea back into camp life which had been showing in recent years a tendency towards reorganization along other lines. Last year the state recognized the educational values of the plan as well as the potential aid to state forest and wild life conservation and responded by forming the Junior Maine Guides Association. The State of Maine expects that the effects of the return to this teaching will be felt far beyond the confines of this state, for most of the thousands of boys and girls who summer there are almost all out-of-state children from nearly every part of the United States.

To this Association are admitted only boys and girls who have passed a most rigid and exacting examination conducted under the supervision of a Maine State guide. On July 31 boys, and on the third of this month girls, a selected few from more than 200 camps with a total enrollment of over 15,000 children, gathered at Winthrop, Maine, on the shores of Narrows Lake, to attempt qualification for the state award. Of this number only about a third were able to pass the difficult requirements.

Canoe Requirements

The examination given by the state-licensed Maine guides under the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game includes in its scope the handling of fire, especially extreme caution in the making of and extinguishing of fires, methods of fighting forest fires, fundamentals in the choosing of camp sites, and ability to prepare simple meals in the woods under all circumstances.

Although the State examinations cover much the same ground that the Boy and Girl Scout regulations cover, they have in addition definite requirements in the handling of canoes. A boy or girl must be able to manage a canoe in swift water, retrieve a capsized canoe from another canoe, right and empty and then climb into an overturned canoe alone in deep water. They must also show skill in proper loading of a canoe for a long trip under varying conditions, and knowledge of canoe and paddle construction, repairs and rules of safety.

Of greatest interest to the State, however, is the training in forestry. Besides fire precautions, the examination tests knowledge of Federal and State organizations and methods, practical experience in simple conservation; identification and uses of hardwood and evergreen trees in the pupil's neighborhood; and knowledge of different animals native to the State and of laws for protection, and of the location of game preserves.

Ten out of 30 Win

Training for the examination is given in the individual camps, many of which employ licensed guides not only to give instruction, but to act in the general capacity as counsellors as well. The Junior Guide must be between the ages of 14 and 21; and to qualify, any camper must have been rated by his or her camp director as a person of judgment and dependability. For the Maine guide, after whom the Junior edition is patterned, is a traditional character, displaying qualities of sportsmanship, resourcefulness, and a genuine desire to conserve the flora and the fauna of the region.

Last year the State certification plan was received by the camping world with acclaim. Although only 10 of about 30 applicants succeeded in passing the examination, the Legislative Chamber, where the ceremony took place was crowded with camp directors and camp mates of the successful 10. Among those receiving the awards last year was Governor Barrows' son, Edward, from Camp Winona at Denmark, Maine.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day	396,200
1938 volume to date	166,276,743
1937 volume to date	258,302,390

Selected Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—While demand was exceptionally light, selected stocks put on a fair-sized rally in today's market.

Advances running to 2 or more points were well distributed in the forenoon, but these were chipped down near the final hour by profit taking.

The ticker tape idled throughout the session, with transfers at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Steels, motors, rubbers, farm implements, mail orders, aircrafts and specialties were the principal gainers. A few rails were given a lift, but utilities and coppers held to a slim groove.

Brokers attributed the upward reversal partly to the slight lessening of European war tension and to the fact that the list had declined for six consecutive sessions and was entitled to retrace at least a portion of the lost ground on purely technical reasons alone.

Stocks accorded support included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Goodyear, J. I Case, International Harvester, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Bendix, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Delaware & Hudson, N Y American, Western Union, West inghouse, General Electric, Allied Chemical, and Philip Morris.

Edging ahead on the curb were Aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share, American Cyanamid "B," and Lake Shore Mines.

Prices hovered within a narrow range in the bond market today, although some secondary rails moved several points, a few in each direction.

Japanese loans were fairly active, but also moved in each direction, Japan 6½s losing about a point and Tokyo 5½s gaining about as much.

U. S. Governments were quiet, many maturities showing a slight decline against two showing an equal upward movement.

Among rails, Big Four 4½s and Cotton Belt 5s dropped 3 to 5 points and Reading 4½s and Mobile & Ohio 4s advanced an equal amount.

New York Central & Hudson River 4½s of 2013 "A" and the 4½s of 2013 each dropped two points or more, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68 and Southern Railway 4s were up fractionally.

Fractional losers included: Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Remington Rand 4½s, Pacific Telephone 3½s of '66 Series "B," and Anaconda Copper 4½s.

Shell Union 3½s and Utilities Power & Light 5s were unchanged.

Cottonseed Crushed Fiscal Year Shows Substantial Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reports cottonseed crushed in the year ended July 31 totaled 6,325,498 tons, compared with 4,498,321 tons the previous year.

Cottonseed on hand at mills July 21 totaled 332,057 tons, compared with 42,394 tons a year ago.

Cottonseed products manufactured during the year and on hand July 31 were:

Crude oil produced, 1,965,993,076 pounds, compared with 1,363,978,069 the previous year, and on hand, 34,203,058 pounds, compared with 11,141,266 a year ago.

Refined oil produced, 1,753,008,936 pounds, compared with 1,310,250,454, and on hand, 486,474,233 pounds, compared with 441,052,343.

Cake and meal produced, 2,830,399 tons, compared with 2,031,488, and on hand, 216,503 tons, compared with 41,952.

Hulls produced, 1,624,579 tons, compared with 1,144,138, and on hand, 131,156 tons, compared with 43,422.

Linters produced, 1,471,928 running bales, compared with 1,126,673, and on hand, 47,554 running bales, compared with 61,547.

B. & O. Offers More Collateral on Loan

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, pursuing its efforts to borrow $6,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has offered to pledge additional collateral.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has made public a letter from J. J. Ekin, Vice-President and Comptroller of the railroad, in which Mr. Ekin said the Terminal Storage Company in Washington—the additional collateral offered—had a fair value of $1,000,000.

In its application early last month, the B. & O. offered securities with a face value of $5,266,257, and its equity in collateral already pledged with the RFC. The B. & O. now owes the RFC more than $87,000,000.

The B. & O. seeks the new loan for maintenance, materials and pay roll expenses.

Westinghouse Electric Business Holds Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Incoming business of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. has failed to respond materially to the improvement in business conditions during the past month.

July orders booked are believed to have been between $11,500,000 and $12,000,000, about the same volume as in May and June. This compares with a peak of $15,000,000 in March when several large-sized orders boosted the company's business.

Because of the failure of new business to develop, earnings of the company likewise have responded slowly. The usual monthly bonus to workers for August, based on profits for preceding three months, is not expected to exceed 1 per cent of their compensation. The bonus will be announced around the middle of the month.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	50¼	50	50	Aug12
119¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Aug12
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	3	40	39¾	39¾	Aug12
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	5	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	3	20½	20½	20½	Aug13
29½	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	1	27	27	27	Aug13
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	18	58⅝	58½	58⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	9	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Allegheny Corp	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
17⅝	5½	Allegheny pf xw	2	11	11	11	Aug10
17⅛	6¼	Allegheny pf $30 ww	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
17½	5	Allegheny pf $40 ww	2	9¾	9	9	+ ¾
17½	7¾	Allegheny pr pf	2	13	13	13	Aug 6
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	4	18	17⅝	18	Aug13
10¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	8½	8½	8½	Aug13
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	176½	175	176½	+3½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Aug10
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	6	13¼	12⅞	12⅝	Aug12
12	4½	Allied Strs	19	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	62	61	61	Aug12
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜e)	10	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅞
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	17¼	17	17¼	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	72	71¾	72	Aug13
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	1	77	77	77	+ ¾
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	12	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(⅓e)	3	38	38	38	Aug12
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	96	95¾	96	
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	167½	167¼	167½	Aug 9
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	8	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¾
53	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	5	43½	41	42¾	—2¼
22¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.60e)	29	19½	18¾	18¾	
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
116	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116½	116½	116½	Aug12
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Aug12
14¾	9	Am Comi Alco	6	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	7	10½	10½	10½	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	5	5	5	+ ⅜
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Aug 4
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	Aug13
25½	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	19½	18½	18¾	— ¼
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
2	1	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11	11	11	Aug11
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	4	4	4	
7	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	24	24	24	Aug13
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Aug12
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	Aug12
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	14⅜	Am Locomotive	4	20	20	20	+ ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	67½	67½	67½	Aug 6
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	11	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	⅜	Am M & Met		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	6	33½	33	33	— ⅛
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112½	112½	112½	Jul 30
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	9	5⅛	5	5	
41⅝	19	Am P & L$6pf(2¼k)	6	34	34	34	Aug13
17⅛	16⅛	Am P & L$5pf(1⅞k)	6	30	30	30	+ ⅜
17	9	Am Rad & St S	31	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	29	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	1	77½	77½	77½	
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	2	18½	18	18	
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	1	13	13	13	
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	24	46¼	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅝
136	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	5	134	131¾	131¾	Aug12
55¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55½	55½	55½	Aug11
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	16	27½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8	8	8	
14	12	Am Stove	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug13
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	4	23½	23	23	— ⅛
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	107¼	103⅞	103⅞	Aug12
20¼	1.7a	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Aug13
149¼	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	140¼	140⅛	140⅛	— ⅛
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	83½	83½	83½	Aug12
91	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	86	85	86	— ⅛
143½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143½	143½	143½	Aug12
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Aug10
7⅞	3¼	Am Woolen	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	2	38	37⅞	38	+ ¼
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
3¾	2	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	100	34	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	42	42	42	—3½
21⅞	10¾	Anacon Hoc Gl(.30e)	4	18¾	18½	18¾	Aug12
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	Aug13
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	
31½	20	Arch-Dan. M (1e)	1	29	29	29	Aug13
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug 6
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	14	5⅜	5½	5½	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	52½	52½	52½	Aug10
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	3	42¾	42	42½	+ ⅛
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
7⅛	2½	Artloom Corp	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	11	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
75	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)		75	75	75	Aug 9
72½	56	Assd D Gds2pf(5¾k)	3	72½	70	71	Jul 29
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	6	35	35	35	Aug12
4	22¼	Atch T & S F	29	35½	34½	34½	+ ½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	4	53½	52½	53½	+2½
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	2	21	20½	21	+ ½
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug 2
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug 8
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	— ¾
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	2	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
48½	38¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	Aug12
58	36	Atlas Powder(1½e)	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Aug12
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅜
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
		B					
11¾	5	Bald Loco ct	22	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	48	8⅜	8	8⅛	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	34¼	34	34	Aug12
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	3	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	5	Barker Bros	3	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	20	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
17¼	9	Bavuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	10	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	16¾	16¾	16⅜	Aug12
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Aug11
5	5¾	Belding Hem (⅓e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug12
33	15¾	Belg N R pf (3.27e)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jun 28
23¼	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	83	22½	21½	21¾	+ ¼
19	15⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	5	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	5	44	43½	44	— ½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	62	56⅜	54⅞	55	+ ⅜
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (7)	7	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	Aug13
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	9	23½	22½	23½	+ ½
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	4	17½	17	17	— ½
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	15	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅜
14¼	9	Bond Strs		13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Aug11
13⅝	15	Borden Co	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
33¼	13½	Borg-Warner	22	31½	30	30½	+ ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Aug13
25⅞	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	24	24	24	Aug12
12⅞	5⅞	Bridgeport Brass	9	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
35⅞	11⅞	Briggs Mfg (⅝e)	29	32½	31½	31½	— 1⅛
38½	20	Briggs & Strat (1½e)	1	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	Aug10
40½	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)		39	39	39	+ ¾
2¾	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	10	9¾	9¾	
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	Aug13
21⅛	10⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33½	33½	33½	Aug12
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug12
12⅝	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	5	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
5½	3	Budd Wheel	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	3	20	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch(2½e)	18	33¾	32½	32½	— ¼
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
22¼	14½	Bush Terminal	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug12
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¾
10	5¾	Butler Brothers	6	8½	8½	8½	Aug13
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1¾)	1	22	22	22	
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Aug13
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	2	19½	18½	18½	Aug12
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	2	20	19¼	19⅞	— ⅜
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Aug10
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	9	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
18⅞	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	4	16¾	16¼	16¼	
21½	12¼	Can Dry G Ale	16	18	17⅜	17⅝	+ ¼
8⅛	-	Canadian Pacific	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
43	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	40	40	40	Aug13
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A		8	8	8	Aug12
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	17	17	17	Aug11
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.16e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug13
67½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	90	87	87	— ¼
8⅜	3⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	7	50	49¼	50	+ ¾
109	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul
25⅛	9	Celanese Corp	41	23¾	23½	22½	— ¼
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	88¼	88	88	—1¼
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	21	20	21	
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	20	19¾	19¾	Aug13
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent RR NJ	2	10½	10½	10½	Aug12
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	7	43¼	42⅛	42⅛	— ½
10½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
30½	14	Champ Pap & F	3	24½	24	24	Aug13
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	11	11	11	Aug13
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	18	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Jul 11
48⅛	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	39	39	39	Aug12
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Aug 9
4½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
1⅝	¾	Chi & N West	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
5¼		Chi & N West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	2	¾	¾	¾	Aug11
5½	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug12
	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	10	1⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug12
6⅞	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	5	14½	14½	14½	
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T cv pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	Aug 6
1¼	⅜	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug11
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	1	0½	0½	0½	Aug12
19⅝	12	Chickasaba Cot (⅝e)	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	8	9¼	9¼	9⅝	
73½	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	136	70	67½	67½	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5½	2	City Stores	2	4⅞	4½	4⅞	Aug11
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	22	21½	22	Aug13
28⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	2	25	24¼	24¼	Aug13
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	1	39	39	39	
25⅝	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40a)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1⅜e)	4	134¾	134½	134¾	+2⅜
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	9	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	95	95	95	
37⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1a)	17	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	15¼	14⅜	15	
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
23⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ½
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	21	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	64⅞	64¼	64¼	Aug12
78	59	Col Pict vtg (2½%f)	9	13	12½	12½	Aug12
36⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	83½	83½	89½	Aug12
50	23	Comi Credit (4)	14	47¾	46¾	47¼	+ ½
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	3	105¼	105	105¼	Aug11
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	3	51¾	51½	51¾	+1
107	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	
12¼	5½	Comi Solvents	35	10⅝	9½	10¼	+ ⅜
2	1	Com'with & South	20	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	4	26¼	26	26	
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¾	7¼	7¼	Aug12
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	8	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	3	8½	8½	8½	Aug 9
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	Aug13
10¼	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	8	8	8	Aug12
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	42	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	98¾	98⅛	98¾	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug12
8¾	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	1	8	8	8	Aug13
6¾	2⅝	Cons Laundries	2	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	27	8⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103⅓	103⅓	103⅓	Jul 5
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug13
1⅜	¼	Consol Textile	99	⅛	¼	⅛	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Aug 6
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	Aug12
17½	9¾	Container Corp	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
46⅞	28⅝	Cont Bak A	27	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
23¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	23	2⅛	2	2	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	3	98½	98	98	Aug11
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	9	44⅞	44¼	44¼	+ ⅜
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	Aug11
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Aug11
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	9	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	95	95	95	
37⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1a)	17	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	15¼	14⅜	15	
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
23⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ½
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	21	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	64⅞	64¼	64¼	Aug12
78	59	Col Pict vtg (2½%f)

Commerce and Finance

Subsidy Plan for Wheat Exports May Bring Wallace-Hull Clash

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Hold Steady Pace, 40 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Conditions in the steel industry continue to show improvement although the national rate of operations held at 40 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel. The comparatively sharp rise of recent weeks has been checked, says the report, but this is considered as a corrective measure.

There was a loss of 3 points at Pittsburgh and 4.5 points at Chicago. Consistently increased rates at nearly all other centers served to balance these declines. Detroit gained 14 points to 52 per cent, Cleveland 3 points to 41, Youngstown 3 points to 43, Cincinnati 7 points to 65, New England 5 points to 40, Buffalo 2.5 points to 42 and eastern Pennsylvania 1 point to 30. Wheeling was unchanged at 54 per cent, Birmingham at 50 and St. Louis at 30. The 3-point loss at Pittsburgh brought the rate to 30 per cent and the 4.5 decline at Chicago resulted in 33.5 per cent.

Upturn Expected

"With Labor Day only three weeks away many observers are setting that date as the starting point of the substantial improvement that has been looked forward to for months," says the survey. "General conditions point strongly in that direction and production of 1939 model automobiles seems likely to require large tonnages of steel during September.

"August bookings have been at a better rate than in July and that in turn exceeded the June rate, though each rise was small. Sellers find buying is from widely diversified sources, indicating a general increase in needs of consumers. This applies to all classes of steel, with the possible exception of those used by railroads. The latter continue to remain out of the market, except for the New York Central, which plans to buy 28,600 tons of rails and do considerable car repair work.

"Sharp recent advances in scrap have carried prices to a level where readjustment seems necessary and easing is apparent in some centers. Higher prices have brought out increasingly large supplies at some points, dampening the situation somewhat. As an offset to this it is believed a number of large consumers have relatively small stocks and will be forced to buy when steelmaking rates have risen further. Prices are holding well in most cases but the advance has been checked.

New Auto Models

"Change to new models continues to hold automobile production to low levels, last week accounting for 13,790 units, compared with 14,771 the preceding week," concludes the report.

Slight adjustment in prices of steelmaking scrap after the recent rapid advance resulted in the composite price dropping 5 cents, to $14.58. This is significant only of the rapid pace at which prices had been advancing over the past month or more. The iron and steel composite is 2 cents higher at $36.51 and the finished steel composite is unchanged at $57.20.

Disadvantageous Freight Rates Hurt South, Says Council

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Emergency Council blamed disadvantageous freight rates and high tariffs for much of the failure of the South to keep abreast of the rest of the country economically.

"On the one hand," the council asserted, "the freight rates have hampered its industry; on the other hand, our high tariff has subsidized industry in other sections of the country at the expense of the South.

"Penalized for being rural, and handicapped in its efforts to industrialize, the economic life of the South has been squeezed to a point where the purchasing power of the Southern people does not provide an adequate market for its own industries nor an attractive market for those of the rest of the country."

The statements were contained in a 60-page report which the council compiled at the request of President Roosevelt, who declared recently that Southern conditions constitute "the nation's No. 1 economic problem." A score of Southern business, educational and labor leaders aided in preparation of the study.

It was made available to Mr. Roosevelt before it was released for general publication. The Chief Executive referred to it in his speech at Barnesville, Ga., Aug. 11.

There is, he said, "no one simple answer" to questions of what can be done to improve conditions in the South although "it is true that many obvious needs ought to be attained quickly—such as the reduction of discriminatory freight rates, such as putting a floor under industrial wages, such as continuing to raise the purchasing power of the farm population."

Used-Car Situation Declared Corrected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The used car situation, which through the winter and spring reacted against new car sales, is now largely corrected, in the opinion of H. J. Klingler, General Manager of Pontiac division of General Motors Corp.

Pontiac dealers as of Aug. 1 had 22,825 used cars in stock against 37,069 a year ago and the peak of 40,240 on Jan. 1 this year. Current total is the lowest for any date since Nov. 1, 1936, and the firming market of the past few weeks indicates that by Nov. 1 used car stocks will be the lowest in recent years, Mr. Klingler said.

Improved used-car situation augurs well for the 1939 model season, Mr. Klingler pointed out, because dealer capital is more liquid and flexible and dealers are in better position to take advantage of the new car market when used-car stocks and investments are low.

Wallace Working on Subsidy For Export of Surplus Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace is working on a proposal to place at least 100,000,000 bushels of surplus American wheat in world markets by means of an export subsidy, informed officials said.

In the past Secretary Hull has opposed the theory of export subsidies, under which exporters would be permitted to sell abroad at prices low enough to meet foreign competition. The Government would subsidize them to the extent of the difference between these prices and the higher domestic figure.

Mr. Hull has contended such subsidies lead to foreign retaliation and thereby raise trade barriers.

Details Guarded

Details of the proposal are being guarded closely, it was said, and have been discussed only with a few other Agriculture Department officials and Secretary of State Hull. The policy of subsidizing exports has been criticized in the past by the State Department Chief, and there was speculation as to whether Mr. Hull would carry objections to President Roosevelt.

The competitive situation developing in the world's grain markets, and prospects of a record-breaking surplus of American wheat and declining domestic prices, were said to have influenced Mr. Wallace's undertaking.

He hinted at a meeting of state farm leaders last week that he had such a proposal in mind.

After pointing out that during the past marketing year this country exported about 98,000,000 bushels of wheat, which he described as about the American share of world trade, Mr. Wallace said:

"The present prospects are that we won't have nearly as favorable an opportunity this coming year and there is grave question as to whether we will be able to put more than 50,000,000 bushels on the world market unless we take some special types of action designed to hold on to our fair share of the world wheat trade."

He added that "it might be worth while, perhaps, to have a certain amount of export subsidy on wheat."

Much Wheat Available

Agriculture Department economists said that present prospects indicated wheat-producing nations would have almost twice as much grain available for export as buying countries needed. Canada, with a big crop, already has announced it would go out after foreign markets even if the Government had to pay subsidies.

Most other major wheat-producing countries use some form of export subsidy.

Congress has authorized that a portion of United States customs receipts may be used for subsidies.

Under a subsidy system, exporters would be permitted to sell wheat in foreign markets at prices low enough to meet competition from other countries. The Government would pay the exporters the difference between these prices and the higher domestic price.

It was said that Secretary Wallace favored subsidies only on sufficient wheat to obtain what he declares to be this country's share of world markets.

CHICAGO (AP)—Many grain traders believe that low prices for corn tend to offset partially the big crop in prospect in so far as the cereal's cheapness should encourage increased consumption through feeding and industrial use. The price also should maintain this country's favorable export business, traders said, at least until the Argentine crop is harvested early in 1939.

The feeling persists that larger exports are being made than actually reported, as around 1,000,000 bushels were loaded out of elevators Aug. 12 for lake shipment.

Visible supply decreased 3,000,000 bushels, the previous week the total, 13,654,000 bushels, showing a reduction of about 30,000,000 bushels from the peak, reached during the first week in April.

World shipments last week totaled 9,978,000 bushels, of which 5,848,000 bushels were from the United States. Export sales totaled about 2,500,000 bushels, some of which was for October-November shipment, indicating that foreign purchases would extend into the new crop year. Argentine corn is quoted about on a competitive basis in European markets but the quality is reported as inferior to American grain.

CHICAGO (AP) — Prof. Henry Schultz, University of Chicago economist, after an eight year study of supply and demand for 16 agricultural commodities, has concluded that decreasing per capita demand for some basic crops, coupled with significant technical changes, will probably lead to a veritable American agricultural revolution.

Constantly decreasing per capita demand for such crops as corn, wheat, cotton and sugar, Dr. Schultz said, would have an important bearing on the agricultural policies behind the AAA program.

"As long as the demand curves for these crops continue to shift downward," Dr. Schultz concluded, "crop restriction programs will give only temporary relief, for it is only a matter of a few years before the downward shift of the demand curve will counteract the gain obtained from the creation of an artificial scarcity. If this downward shift is not retarded, we shall in the future need relatively fewer farmers and probably fewer farms. Agriculture will have to adjust itself to these conditions or seek outlets in foreign countries."

Four objectives were set by Dr. Schultz in his statistical study: First, to determine the concrete statistical demand curves of 16 agricultural commodities; second, to compare the elasticities and the shifts of these curves through time; third, to develop a theory of demand for competing and completing goods, and fourth, to develop methods for testing the rationality of consumer behavior.

Germany Anticipates Bumper Grain Crop Harvest This Year

BERLIN (AP) — The Ministry of Agriculture declared that reports from various parts of the country indicated Germany would have a bumper grain crop this year.

Although still unable to give figures, the Ministry termed the reports "nearly sensational."

The prospects were poor in the spring as a result of continued cold and rain.

To make up for the shortage of farm hands, 100,000 foreign laborers—Polish and Italian—have augmented mobilized party units. It is expected that more labor service would be called on as soon as it becomes available after completion of the western boundary fortifications.

The heavy yield was welcomed especially as a relief to the drained foreign currency chest, which has been paying out large amounts for grain imports. Some imports still will be necessary, but a considerable reduction will be possible.

American Zinc Co. Shows Quarter Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30, 1938, net loss of $64,687 after depreciation, depletion and federal income taxes. This compares with net profit of $81,074, or $1.25 a share on 64,834 shares of prior preferred stock in June quarter of previous year and net profit of $13,053, or 20 cents a share on 66,553 prior preferred shares in quarter ended March 31, 1938.

For six months ended June 30, 1938, estimated net loss, as compiled from company's quarterly reports, was $51,634, against net profit in first half of 1937 to $173,605, equal after prior preferred dividend requirements for that period to $2.85 a share on 4041 shares of $6 preferred stock.

In the report, President Howard I. Young states in part: "Sales for the second quarter show a decrease in value of approximately 53 per cent below the same period of 1938. The tonnage shipped shows a reduction in by-products and quarry products of 13 per cent, and in manufactured products of approximately 25 per cent below the second quarter of 1937.

"Operating schedules at all properties have been further reduced during the quarter and are being kept in line with actual sales and shipments."

Monopoly Counsel

© Harris & Ewing

Thomas J. Lynch

Securities and Exchange Commission announces the appointment of Thomas J. Lynch, Assistant General Counsel, as Chief Counsel of the Commission's Monopoly Study.

Anaconda Copper Co. 6 Months' Earnings Equal 46c a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Anaconda Copper Mining Co., and subsidiaries, for the six months ended June 30, reported consolidated net income of $4,010,363 after charges, equal to 46 cents a common share, against $19,127,994 or $2.21 a share in the like 1937 period.

The report pointed out that the earnings for the first six 1938 months do not include an item of $322,662 representing the parent company's share of the combined net loss of subsidiaries not consolidated. The principal unconsolidated subsidiaries are Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., Mountain City Copper Co., and Walker Mining Co. also, no provision was made for the federal undistributed profits tax liability, if any.

On the basis of the half year earnings, consolidated net income for the June quarter was $1,624,847, equal to 18 cents a common share, against $2,383,516 or 28 cents a share in the first quarter, and $10,590,894 or $1.22 a share in the June quarter of 1937.

Principal properties of Anaconda and its subsidiaries are in Montana, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Rhode Island, Mexico, Chile, Canada, and in upper Silesia, on the international German-Polish boundary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week the stock market got its "long-awaited reaction." After it had on the previous Saturday seemed to shake off its doubts and take the excelsior road to new highs, it turned round, when the danger of reaction had been thought past, and last week took the nose-dive Major Angas has been predicting. As usual again, the expected failed to materialize.

There were three explanations for the decline apart from the technical position of the market. One was that the business news, though still good, wasn't up to the style to which the market had become accustomed. Business is still getting better but it faltered slightly in its progress last week.

A second was the deplorable failure of commodity prices, particularly those of grain and cotton, to jump through Mr. Wallace's hoop. Wheat continued its remorselessly steady downward pace, cotton weakened on the crop report, and the smaller commodities with few exceptions followed their big brothers.

And the last reason was the troubled exchange situation in Europe.

Steel Operations

In the field of business statistics, the week started off with the usual American Steel Institute prediction of steel operations made at 3 p. m. Monday, showing a fractional decline from the previous week's 39.8 per cent down to 39.4 per cent. If adjustment is made for the Fourth of July holiday slowdown, this is the first decline in steel operations since May 30. It was capped on Wednesday by a disappointing report from U. S. Steel on July shipments, showing a decline from June where an improvement had been expected. The steel situation wasn't helped by the reports from Washington on the troubles between Republic and the CIO. And steel scrap, though holding firm, failed to make the advance which has become almost a weekly habit.

So steels lost their leadership in the stock market to the motor group. For the automobile news has turned good. Again, it appears, the motors may be the bell-wethers to lead us out of the land of Egypt. July car sales, in being as good as June, showed a contra-seasonal improvement and reversed the long downtrend in retail distribution. Field stocks dropped 30 per cent in July to the lowest level in seven years. And Ward's Automotive Reports says production will probably increase steadily from today's lowly level until December.

Business News Mixed

The rest of the business news was equally mixed, as the report on this page above this column will show. Not so much coal was shipped so carloadings eased; but power production did better than would be expected, particularly in the middle Atlantic states; and so on.

The commodity picture has been outlined on this page. Everybody here thinks the Department of Agriculture needled its figures of a "normal" corn supply in order to dodge the politically embarrassing duty of asking corn farmers whether they want to put their necks in a quota. They might refuse; they kicked about it this spring. The worry here is whether a bull market in stocks can go on indefinitely with a bear market in commodities. Bulls counter by saying that a fortnight's decline in average commodity prices, though sharp, hardly constitutes a bear market, particularly in view of the rise since June first, and still others say that wheat and cotton are now near bottom; though even these hardly have the temerity to anticipate any substantial recovery with 7,000,000 bales of Government holdings hanging over cotton and a 1938-1939 wheat acreage quota some 25 per cent in excess of the Department of Agriculture's wishes hanging over wheat.

There was only one favorable angle to the commodity picture. It seems to contradict the war picture. Unless war would lead the Administration to slap down a Jeffersonian embargo act, war might seem to mean higher farm prices; in the last war wheat went to $3.20 and cotton to 25 cents.

Gold Hoarding

As to the foreign picture, the Street with customary willfulness first ignored it for a fortnight, then took it suddenly to heart last week. Because few really expect war, most had up to Thursday and Friday been satisfied that the explanation of sterling's weakness against the dollar and gold was Britain's unfavorable trade balance.

Then suddenly everybody saw it as Continental gold hoarding, and the gold hoarding as due to Germany's danger of falling off its chalk-line walk between war and peace.

Despite everything most people here still think this is a technical setback in a bull market. Only a stray few liken it to the summer of 1932, when the market marched up the hill on no news in particular, then marched down again when Maine went Democratic.

The new issues did very well, despite the decline in the bond market in sympathy with the stock market. Even the New York Steam issue, which on account of its many vicissitudes had been expected by some to be a little sticky, went well, almost as well as Morgan Stanley's other issue, Public Service Gas & Electric, and First Boston's Toledo Edison offering. More good and big issues are expected this week, the largest being Morgan Stanley's Argentine 4½'s.

The Kintner-Alsop story in the Times excited quite some comment and as a result of many inquiries Morgan Stanley issued copies generally to those interested of its March suggestions to the SEC. These were prompted originally by Chairman Douglas' call for suggestions and its reiteration by Commissioner Hanes this Spring. There seems to be no dynamite in the brochure, mostly dry technicalities of interest only to investment bankers and the Commission.

Chain Store Sales In July 9.06 P. C. Below 1937 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A slightly greater decline in monthly sales was shown by chain stores during July, according to the monthly compilation by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains reported an aggregate July volume of $213,700,558, a decrease of $21,381,509 or 9.06 per cent from the same month a year ago, as compared with the drop in June of 8 per cent.

For the seven months ending July 31, these chains had sales totaling $1,503,560,393. This compares with sales of $1,616,145,216 for July, 1937, a drop of $112,584,823, or 6.95 per cent.

Compared With 1936

The 1938 sales, however, compare favorably with July, 1936, when the chains reported sales of $215,318,653 for the month and $1,420,244,693 for the same seven months' period, and again with July, 1935, when the sales were $183,685,688 for the month and $1,272,861,496 for the seven months.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for July and for the seven months arranged in groups:

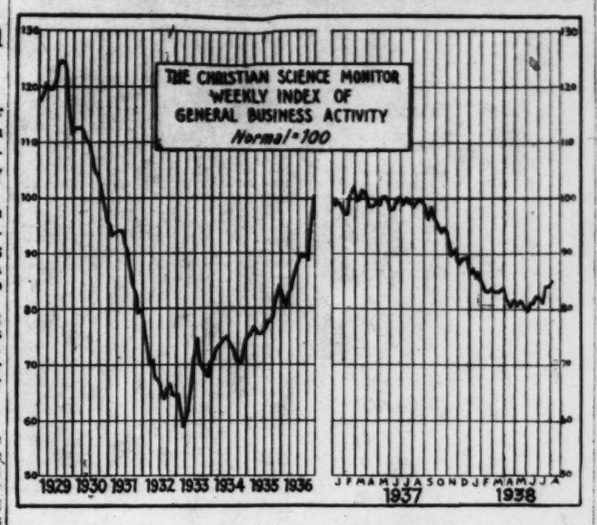
	July 1938	July 1937
Mail Order	71,171,158	79,183,832
Variety	77,311,853	86,035,569
Grocery	50,104,449	53,495,359
Drug	7,853,573	8,325,695
Shoe	3,126,606	3,391,591
Apparel	4,132,919	4,649,031
	213,700,558	235,081,067
	7 Months 1938	7 Months 1937
Mail Order	509,470,138	558,575,888
Variety	524,669,188	560,698,348
Grocery	350,083,806	372,287,804
Drug	54,601,965	56,173,212
Shoe	35,109,372	36,795,979
Apparel	29,645,924	32,213,985
	1,503,560,393	1,616,145,216

Although July showed a larger percentage decline for the various groups last month than in the preceding month, this should not be taken as a trend in general business conditions, for several important factors enter into the picture and had a substantial bearing on the sales volume of the groups.

One Less Business Day

While July, both this year and last year, had five Saturdays, there was one less business day last month, due to the 31st falling on a Sunday. Another factor that must be considered is the great number of rainy days last month, which undoubtedly helped to keep the volume of sales at a low level.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Further Advance in Business



A further advance in general business activity was recorded in the week ended Aug. 6 by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. On Aug. 6 the index rose to 85.4 (prel.) compared with 84.5 on July 30. While it has shown a relatively steady advance since early June, the index is still below the first of the year, and well below the level of 98.6 on Aug. 7, 1937.

The increase in the index was due to advances in the electric power production and bank debits series. The third component, miscellaneous freight carloadings maintained the level of the previous week.

Production of electricity has risen almost steadily since the low for the year in April. Part of this increase has been in line with seasonal and trend expectations but in recent weeks has exceeded allowances for these factors and on an adjusted basis the index is at its highest level for this year.

Bank debits for selected centers outside New York City spurted forward in the week exceeding expectations for a first-of-the-month bulge with the result that the adjusted index pushed through to the highest level since the first of the year.

While miscellaneous carloadings also rose during the week the gain was seasonal and relatively small. Unlike the other two components, loadings in this group have made only small advances from the year's low and are still substantially below the high levels of the first quarter.

Steel ingot production remained at the same level as the preceding week for the country as a whole. For the individual districts fluctuations were rather wide. Losses in some sections were offset by fairly sharp gains in others. New orders have on the average been running ahead of last month.

Automobile output dropped off further last week, reaching what is probably the low level for the year. Manufacturers have started calling employees back and work on the new models is being pushed. Sales are reported on the increase and gradual upturn in output is looked for from now on.

Retail sales showed some gains last week, but for the most part trade continued to fall behind a year ago. Weather conditions were held largely responsible for the lag in activity. Commodity prices showed a further slight decline during the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug. 6.* 1938	July 30, 1938	Aug. 7, 1937
Combined index	85.4	84.5	98.6
Bk debits outside NYC	87.0	84.8	95.8
Elec power production	91.7	91.0	101.2
Misc carloadings	71.2	71.2	96.2

*Preliminary.

Buying of Gold Continues, Though Sales Off Slightly

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The demand for gold diminished only slightly today despite holidays on the continent.

About £1,058,000 ($5,290,000) worth was sold at 142 shippings, eight pence an ounce, a decline of a penny since Saturday. The price was fixed with the pound sterling quoted at $4.87½.

Worry over the Central European situation persisted in financial quarters of Paris, Brussels and other capitals from which the chief gold demand was coming.

London banking circles also received many inquiries from anxious clients on the continent regarding the trend of European events.

NEW YORK (AP)—The largest daily engagement of British gold for shipment here in more than a year was reported as the aftermath of a week of feverish demand for the metal in the London market in connection with uneasiness over Central Europe and German military maneuvers.

Engagement of gold abroad for shipment to the United States amounted to $9,000,000, bringing the British engagements for the past week ended Aug. 13 up to more than $20,000,000, against $4,496,000 in the previous week.

Since late in July when European capitals began to sense the possibility of unsettling events in connection with Germany's political aims in Czechoslovakia more than $25,000,000 of the yellow metal has been engaged in London for shipment to New York.

Aside from buying based on fear of a European conflict there was considerable demand for gold and dollars to meet trade obligations incident to Britain's large excess of imports in her foreign trade account.

Until the resumption of shipments of European gold Japan for some time had been the chief source of augmentation to the United States' huge supply of gold, exceeding $13,000,000,000. Since the end of February Japan sent here approximately $108,000,000 in gold, partly in discharge of trade debt incurred in connection with her campaign in China.

Power Plant Referendum

TOMS RIVER, N. J. (AP)—A referendum on a proposal to erect a $500,000 municipally owned and operated electric light and power plant in Dover Township will be held in November.

NORTH—SOUTH—EAST—WEST

there are Monitor-Advertised Schools

Educators say that it is good for a student to attend a school in a section of the country away from his own home. The change of scene and new contacts with people broaden the outlook of the student. On the other hand, the best schools for a certain type of education may be right in one's own city.

Whatever locality you may prefer, you can be almost certain to find helpful assistance in the choosing of a school from the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Here are represented schools from 30 states and the District of Columbia. Many are in metropolitan cities convenient to museums, art galleries, concert halls and other cultural influences. Some are in country locations with splendid opportunities for outdoor recreation.

There are Monitor-advertised schools in the temperate zone of states where the climate is mild all year round; there are schools in the northern zone where winter brings snow and outdoor sports; and there are schools in the far south where June weather prevails in January.

When selecting a school you will of course take into consideration all these factors. For further information, consult the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Early Fall Upturn In Metal Working Industry Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The metal-working industry is expecting an early fall upturn, according to the American Machinist. Some companies reported a contra-seasonal rise in sales during July and almost all districts experienced an expansion in inquiries during the month.

Steel operations are steadily forging ahead. Motor car companies have sold more 1938 cars than anticipated and will start the 1939 season earlier than planned. First assemblies will be under way this month. Machinery builders are still receiving substantial orders from foreign buyers and a slight improvement is noted in domestic business.

U. S. to Buy Tools

The Federal Government, particularly the Army and Navy, will be an important purchaser of machine tools the remainder of this year. In fact, orders for metal-working equipment placed by the government in the last two weeks have been fairly large. Construction work is gaining over the comparable period a year ago. Ship-building companies are on the verge of an important expansion in activities. Farm implement makers are bogged down in a summer slump, but have increased output slightly. Business Week's index of business activity is at 60.9 as against 61.6 a month ago.

In Chicago—July sales in several lines were contra-seasonally good, comparing favorably with the June volume. Steel mills have benefited from a slow but steady gain in orders. They continue mainly dependent on bookings from the construction field and from miscellaneous sources. A large maker of industrial equipment reports July the best month since last November, and an important diesel engine builder had a better month in July than in June. Some machine tool dealers have been pleasantly surprised by an increase in orders.

In Boston machine tool sales and inquiries are better. Army and Navy projects are still in preliminary stages, but proposed programs call for substantial equipment buying. Unfilled orders by dealers have declined. Industrial sentiment is more buoyant.

In Cleveland things are gradually mending, with many companies expecting to call back employees and lengthen hours somewhat this month. Steel operations are up slightly. Machine tool orders continue to drag.

Pittsburgh Busy

In Pittsburgh, continuing an upward movement which began early in July, steel operations have reached 40 per cent and are still rising. Most support comes from miscellaneous users, big buyers being conspicuously absent. Some companies are building stocks in anticipation of early fall orders. Machinery inquiries are more numerous.

In Cincinnati foreign business is the chief support of the machine tool market. Russia and Japan have supplied most of the current bookings. Domestic machinery orders have turned upward because of government awards. The outlook for sales to industrial companies is not encouraging.

In Detroit machine tool supplies are good. Small tools and supplies are being bought. Some smaller parts plants have received business which will keep them occupied for three to six months. Industrial employment at Toledo is up a bit, and considerable machinery sales are in prospect.

In New York Government orders totaling around $100,000 have been awarded New England machinery builders. The Army and Navy have placed other important orders with metal-working companies in this district. Shipbuilding companies are expanding operations.

In San Francisco, brightest spot is the all-time record in Far Western construction awards in July totaling $64,193,000. That amount included $36,000,000 for Shasta Dam, but still was $4,000,000 more than the monthly figure when Boulder Dam was contracted for. Industrial indices showed a slight upturn toward the end of July. Machinery orders, however, have been close to an all-time low point, with no significant change expected soon.

Wheat Values Drop To New 5-Year Lows

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Estimates indicating Canada's 1938 crop would total nearly double that of last year did much today to pull Chicago wheat values down 1¾ cents today. Five-year low-price records were again eclipsed.

The Canadian estimates ranged from 340 to 350 million bushels, against 163,721,000 bushels harvested in 1937. In addition, Australia's 1938-1939 probable wheat acreage was estimated at 14,179,000 acres against 13,807,000 the previous season.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1⅝-1½ cents lower compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 60⅜-½, Dec. 62⅝-¾, corn ¾-1⅛ down, Sept. 50⅝-⅞, Dec. 47¼-⅝, and oats ⅛-¼ off.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
Sept.	61⅞	61½	60⅜	60⅜	—01¼
Dec.	64	64	62⅝	62⅝	—01⅜
May	67	67	65½	65½	—01½
Corn					
Sept.	51	51⅝	50⅛	50⅝	—01⅛
Dec.	48	48	47⅛	47⅛	—01⅜
May	51⅛	51⅛	49⅛	50⅛	—00⅝
Oats					
Sept.	22⅝	23⅛	22⅛	22⅝	—00⅛
Dec.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—00⅛
Rye					
Sept.	41⅛	41⅝	39⅞	39⅞	—02
Dec.	42⅛	42⅝	41⅛	41⅛	—01⅝

Sugar Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
N Y Sept. No. 3	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.81	
Wld Sept. No. 4	.98	.98	.98	.98	
Wld March No. 4	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
350	Agfa-Ansco	36½	35¼	36½
100	Air Devices	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	65	65	65
200	Alum Co Am	107	105	106
300	Alum Ltd	118½	116	117½
400	Am Centrifugal	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	AmCIP&Ltww(1.72h)	26¼	26¼	26¼
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	23	22¼	22½
700	Am Gas & El (1.40)	26¾	26½	26½
25	Am G&E (1.40	26¾	26½	26½
25	Am G&E pf (6)	110¾	110¾	110¾
100	Am Light & T (.90e)	14½	14½	14½
100	Am Maracaibo	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Am Meter (.60e)	23	23	23
4200	Am Republics (.10e)	11½	11	11½
100	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Am Superpow pf pf	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	Appal El P pf (7)	102½	102½	102½
600	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3	3⅛
700	Ark Nat Gas pf	6¼	6	6¼
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4½	4½	4½
500	Asso G & El	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Asso & Al A	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Atlas Corp war	1	1	1
200	Atlas Ply	12⅞	12½	12½
300	Aviation & Tran	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	Axton-Fis A	33	33	33
200	Babcock & Wil	24	23⅞	23⅞
400	Baldwin Loco war	4⅛	4	4
100	Baldwin Rub	7½	7½	7½
100	Bardst'n Dis	1	1	1
200	Barium Sta Stl	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Bath Iron Works	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Bell Airc	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
500	Bellanca Aire	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
1100	Bliss (E W)	11	10½	10½
100	Blue Ridge	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Bridgpt Mach	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Brown Co pf	25	25	25
100	Brown F&W A (2)	20½	20½	20½
300	Brown Rubber	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
50	Buf N&EP 1 pf (5)	100½	100½	100½
150	Cab El Prod vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Carib Syn	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Carrier Corp	22½	21⅞	22½
500	Catalin Am	3¾	3⅝	3¾
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
60	CenNYPow pf(5)	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
75	Cen St El 6% pf	5¼	5	5¼
200	Centrif Pipe (.40)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Cities Service	8¼	8⅛	8¼
300	Cit Ser pf	40	39½	39½
100	Cleve Tract	5	5	5
100	Colo Fuel & I war	6	6	6
900	Colum O & G	3⅛	3	3
100	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
800	Cons Coppermin	5¾	5½	5⅝
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	72½	72½	72½
200	Cons Gas Ut	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Greenf T&D	7¾	7¼	7¼
700	Grumman Aire E(¼e)	9½	9	9½
20	Gulf Sta Ut $6 pf (6)	92	92	92
200	Gulf Util (1⅛e)	43	42¾	42¾
200	Hecla Min (.15e)	9¼	9	9
150	Helena Rub A (1)	7½	7⅜	7⅜
300	Heyden Chem (1.10e)	35	35	35
200	Hormel (1¼e)	20½	20¼	20¼
100	Hummel-Ross F	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Hygrade Fd	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
150	Ill Iowa Pow pf	15½	15½	15½
100	Imp Oil Ltd (.75e)	17	17	17
100	Imp Tb Can (.42½e)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
200	Int Hyd-El war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Internat Pet (1½a)	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
100	Inter Prod	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Inter Vitamin (.20e)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
150	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
1300	Jacobs (FL)	5⅜	4⅜	5⅛
100	Julian&Kokenge	27	24	24
10	Kings C Ltg pf B	38	38	38
600	Kingston Prod	2⅜	2½	2½
50	Koppers Co pf	99¾	99¼	99¼
100	Kreuger Brew	6½	6½	6½
900	Lake Shore M	52½	52¼	52¼
300	Lehigh C&N	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100	Locke Stl Ch	13⅞	13¾	13¾
1200	Lockheed Aire	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
100	Long Is Ltg	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	Long Is L pf	32	32	32
25	Long Is L pf B	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Louis L & E	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Mc'Kill Dredg	18	18	18
100	Memph N Gas	3½	3½	3½
200	Mesabi Iron	½	½	½
100	Mich Bumper	1	1	1
700	Mivhigan G&O	3¼	2⅞	3¼
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cons Mng & Sm (1e)	59¾	59¾	59¾
400	Cont Roll & Stl	8¼	8	8
600	Cosden Petro	1½	1½	1½
100	Cosden Petro pf	8½	8½	8½
200	Creole Pet (½a)	21½	21½	21½
100	Crocker-Wh El M	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Darby Pet (½e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
400	Dayton Rub	13	12	12½
100	Det Paper Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Diamond Shoe (1)	14	14	14
600	Dubilier Cond	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Duke Power (1½e)	61¾	61¾	61¾
300	Duro-Test (.10e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
300	Eagle Pich Ld	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	East GAF 6pf	15½	15½	15½
200	Eisler Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5800	El Bond & Sh	7¾	7	7
100	El Pow As A	3½	3½	3½
25	Elect Sh pf (6h)	73½	73½	73½
150	Emp G&F 7% pf	49½	49½	49½
400	Equity Corp	¾	¾	¾
6006	E squire-Cor(1.20a)	11¾	11¾	11¾
400	Fairchild Av (.15e)	5⅛	5	5
600	Fisk Rub	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	Fisk Rub pf (6)	64½	64½	64½
100	Fla P&L 57 pf (1Kk)	46¼	46¼	46¼
100	Ford M Can A (1)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Frankl Ray	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	Fuller $3 cv	21	20	20
100	Gilbert (AC)	6	6	6
200	Glen Alden Coal (¾e	6	5⅞	5⅞
900	Golfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Grand Nat Films	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Gray Tel PS	9¾	9½	9½
1000	Molybdenum	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
500	Mount City Cop	6¾	6½	6¾
600	Nat Auto Fib	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Nat Bellas Hess(1	1¼	¾	¾
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	61	61	61
200	Nat Rub Mch	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Nat Sug Ref	12	12	12
100	Nat Tun&Mines	2	2	2
100	Nat Un Rad	¾	¾	¾
10	New Eng T&T (3e)	106	106	106
20	NYP&L 7% pf (7)	103	103	102
100	NY Transit (.15e)	4	4	4
1300	Niag Hud Pow	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
50	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	81	81	81
200	Nia Hud Pow 1 B	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
100	Noma Elec (.40e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Nor Am L&P pf	43	43	43
100	Nor Am Ray A	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Nor Sta Pw A	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Ohio Pow pf (6)	113	113	113
200	Ohio Pub S pf A (7)	100¼	100¼	100¼
1300	Okla Nat Gas	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	34½	34½	34½
300	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	30¼	30	30
100	Pac Pub Svc	6¾	6½	6¾
100	Pan-Am Airl (¾e)	15½	15½	15½
2600	Pepperell Oil	4½	4½	4½
100	PrkersbrgR&R(1.60)	16½	16½	16½
200	Pender Gr-B	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Pennroad (½e)	2	2	2
300	Pa-Cent-Airl	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Pa El $7 pf (7)	91	90½	90½
25	Pa Salt (3¼e)	154½	154½	154½
100	Phillips Pkg	3½	3½	3½
100	Phoenix Sec	3	3	3
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Pitts-Bowes (.40)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	99¾	99¾	99¾
100	Plough inc	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Pratt & Lam (½e)	21	21	21
100	Prosperity Co B	5¼	5¼	5¼
20	P S Ind $6 pf	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
10	Okla 6 pc pf lpf(6)	84	84	84
100	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	41	41	41
500	Reiter-Gost	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Richmond Rad	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Rome Cable	8½	8½	8½
300	St Regis Pap	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Seeman Bros (2½)	30½	30½	30½
300	Selected Indus	1	1	1
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	73¾	72¾	72¾

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Sentry S Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Seversky Airc	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Shattuck-Denn	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Sherwin-Wms (2e)	105¾	105¾	105¾
1000	Simmons Har & Pt	2¼	2	2
50	Singer Mfg (6a)	235	233	233
100	Sonotone	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	SoPenn Oil (1½a)	36	36	36
60	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	38	38	38
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	SouthlandRoy(.20e)	6½	6½	6½
100	Stand Cop&S (1.60)	17½	17½	17½
400	St Oil Qy (1)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
400	St Pow&Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Stand Prod	9	9	9
100	Stand Stl-Lead	¼	¼	¼
200	Steri Alum Prod	6¾	6⅝	6⅞
100	Stetson (JB)	8½	8½	8½
500	Stinnes (H)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1500	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
100	Taylor (K) Dist	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	Technicolor (⅛e)	23	22½	22½
200	Texon Oil&L(.45e)	4⅜	4⅜	47
50	Thew Shovel	16¾	16¾	16¾
25	Tob&Allied Stks(1e)	62	62	62
100	Transwest Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜
100	TubizeChat	11	11	11
700	TungSol L pf(.80)	7	6⅞	7
60	Union G Can	14¼	14¼	14¼
800	United Aire war	8	9½	9¼
2000	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	¾	1⅛	1⅛
800	Unit Gas	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	94½	94½	94½
100	Unit Lt & Pow A	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Unit Lt & P pf	21½	21	21¼
200	Unit Shipyds A	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	75⅞	75	75
80	US & I Sec pf	60	60	60
100	US Foil B	6½	6½	6½
200	US Radiator	5	5	5
1100	United Stores2vtc	¼	¼	¼
2000	Unit Verde Ext	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Univ Prod (.30e)	15½	15¼	15¼
300	Util Power & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Util P&L pf	12	12	12
100	Utility Equit	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Venezuel Pet	1	1	1
300	Weisbaum B-Br (.40e)	6¾	6⅜	6¾
700	Wilson-Jones (¼e)	9	8	8
200	Wright Harg (.40a)	8	8	8

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Ala Pow 4½s '67	82⅝	82½	82⅝
1	Ala Pow 5s '56	92	92	92
1	Am G&E 5s 2028	109	109	109
6	Am P&L 6s 2016	86½	86	86
10	Am Rad 4½s '47	104⅜	104	104
15	Ark P&L 5s '56	98¾	98	98¾
12	As Elec 4½s '53	42¼	42	42¼
5	As G&E 5s '50	31	30½	30½
5	As G&E 5s '68	30	30	30
1	As G&E 4½s '49C	28	28	28
1	As T&T 5½s '59A	74¾	74¾	74¾
5	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	100½	100½	100½
11	Ba&w L 6s '50	81¾	80¼	80½
3	Bell T Can 5s '60 C	122½	122½	122½
1	Birm El 4½s '68	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	Birming Gas 5s '59	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
5	Can Pac 6s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 P	98½	98½	98½
16	Cen Gas&E 5s '50	99	98¾	98¾
18	Cen P&L 5s '56	95½	94⅝	95
10	Cen St El 5½s '54	34¼	33	33
9	Cen St El 5s '48	34¼	33¾	33¾
2	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	53½	53¼	53¼
5	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	107	107	107
2	Cin St Rv 5s '52	73	73	73
2	Cin St Ry 6s '55 B	75	75	75
5	Cities Ser 5s '69	64	64	64
3	Cities Ser 5s '66	68	67½	68
4	Cities Ser 5s '58	63½	63½	63½
26	Cities Ser 5s '50	64	63⅞	64
14	Ct E Gs 5½s '42	101⅜	101	101
5	Ct S P & L 5½s '49	62	62	62
3	Ct S Pow 5½s '52	62	61¾	62
5	Commun P&L 5s '57	74¾	74½	74¾
5	Com Pub Svc 5s '60 A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
11	Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	109¼	109	109
1	Con Gas U 6s '43 st	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
6	Cont G&E 5s '58A	79¾	79¾	79¾
6	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	97¾	97½	97¾
1	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10	Det Int Br 7s '52 ct	1	1	1
8	Ed El P 4s '58 A	76½	76⅜	76½
40	Emp O & R 5½s '42	101	101	101
1	Erie Ltg 5s '67	107	107	107
6	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	103½	103½	103½
3	Fstone Tire 5s '42	101	101	101
18	Fla P & L 5s '54	92½	91⅝	92¼
4	Gary E&C G 5s '44 st	93½	92½	93½
1	Gatin P 5s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Gen Bronze 6s '40	80	80	80
4	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	77½	77½	77½
4	Gen Pow Pw 5s '48	91¼	91	91
3	Geo P&L 5s '78	57	57	57
3	Hous Gulf G 6½s'43	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Glen Ald Coal24s'65	71	70¼	71
10	Hous Gulf G 6s '43	103	102¾	102¾
1	Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
21	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	92½	92½	92½
2	Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	83	83	83
5	Ill Pow &L 6s '53	100	100	100
16	Ill Pow & L 5½s '54B	96¾	96⅛	96⅛
5	Ind Gen Svc 5s '48	108	108	108
3	Ind Svc 5s '50	54	54	54
7	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜
4	Indianpls Gas 5s '52	64	64	64
1	Int P Sec 7s '52 F	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
2	Inters Pow 6s '52	35	34½	35
12	Inters Pow 5s '57	55½	55⅛	55½
4	Inters P Sv 5s '56D	79½	79¼	79¼
2	Inters P Sv 4½s '58	73½	73½	73½
4	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Jacksony Gas 5s'42 st	44	44	44
16	Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	104¾	104½	104½
2	Jer Cen P&L 5s'47B	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3	Kan Pow 5s '47A	101	101	101
1	Ky Ut 5s '48D	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Ky Util 5s'69 I	83¼	83¼	83¼
3	Ky Util 5s '61 H	83½	83	83½
3	Lou P&L 5s'57	105	105	105
11	Memph P&L 5s '48	90	90	90
5	Metro Ed 4s '65 G	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
15	Milw G L 4½s '67	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	Minn P&L 4½s'78	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Minn P&L 5s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
11	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	77	77	77
2	Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	99¼	99	99
6	Munson SS 6½s '27 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	91	91	91
2	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	81½	81	81
1	Nebr Pw 4½s '81	110	110	110
11	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	83¾	83	83¾
1	N Eng G&E 5s '50	54¼	53½	54¼
1	N Eng G&E 5s '48	53½	53½	53½
4	N Eng G&E 5s '47	57⅞	57¼	57¼
2	N Eng Pw 5s '48	88½	88	88
5	NY Cen El 5½s '50	101	101	1701
12	N Y Pow & L 5½s '67	107½	107½	107½
12	NY St E&G 4⅞s '80	95½	95	95
2	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	104	104	104
5	Ohio Pw 4½s '56 D	104	104	104
11	OklaNatGas 4½s'51A	104	103½	103½
2	Okla P&Wat 5s '48	79	79	79
3	Pac Cst Pow 5s '40	103½	103½	103½
13	Pac P&L 5½s '55	73¼	73	73¼
8	Pac Cen P&L 4½s '77	90	89	90
1	Pac Cen P&L 5s '79	97	97	97
2	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	Pen Pub S 5s '54 D	103	103	103
5	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	94½	94	94½
11	Peo Gas L &C 4s '61 D	95	94⅝	94⅝
2	Pitts Steel 6s '48	89	89	89
1	Pow Cor Can 4½s '59 B	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Pub S N Ill 5s '66 C	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '60 I	105	105	105
2	PubSvc NJ 6s ct	145	145	145
2	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	77¼	77	77¼
2	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	74	74	74
2	Pug Sd P&L 4½s '50 D	70½	70½	70½
1	Safe Har W 4½s '79	109	109	109
14	Scripps 5½s '43	102	102	102
3	Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	S E P&L 6s 2025A	88	88	88
2	So Cal Ed 4½s '48	105¼	105	105¼
4	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	108	107¾	108
1	SoCnty G Cal 4½s'68	104½	104½	104½
2	So'wes P&L 6s2022A	85	85	85
2	So'wes Pub S 6s'45A	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	50	50	50
10	Stand G&E 6s '51	50¾	50¾	50¾
1	Stand G&E 6s '57	49¾	49	49¾
1	Stand P&L 6s '57	107	107	107
17	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	85½	85½	85½
2	Tex El S 5s '60	95½	95½	95½
9	Tex P&L 5s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
9	Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	83	82¾	83
17	Toledo Ed 5s '62			
	105 21-32	105 21-32	105 21-32	
4	Twin CRT 5½s'52A	54	54	54
1	Unit L&P 6s '75	67½	67½	67½
13	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	80¼	79¼	79¼
2	Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	80¾	80¾	80¾
3	Virg P S 5½s '46	90	89¾	89¾
1	Wash Ry&El 4s '51	109	109	109
2	Wash Wat P 5s '90	105½	105½	105½
7	WestewspUn 6s '44	54½	53¼	53¼
5	WestTex Ut 5s '57A	94¾	94½	94½
1	Wis Min L&P 5s '44	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	97	97	97
2	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞

Foreign Bonds

4	Hambrg El 5½s '38	26½	26½	26½
2	Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	57	57	57
2	Nippon E P 6½s '53	50	50	50
10	Bogota M Bk 7s '47nw	24½

World Affairs Notebook

Quest for Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Peace, even in a rearming world, can become headline news. Two major instances within the past month—the Russo-Japanese truce and the Chaco settlement—evidence victories for negotiation, rather than arms.

Failures too often received the emphasis. The world's inability to cope with Japan's invasion of Manchuria and China, with Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, or with foreign intervention in Spain, is not the entire picture.

Russia and Japan on Aug. 11 agreed to stop a month of border fighting and negotiate over boundaries of a disputed area where Siberia, Korea, and Manchukuo adjoin.

The Chaco, scene of carnage for 10 years, saw Bolivia and Paraguay agree July 22 to settle their mutual boundary by arbitration.

Greece and Bulgaria present an example harking back to 1925. Troop movements were halted and the League Council settled a strained situation resulting from a "frontier incident."

Tacna-Arica, a disputed area for 46 years, found settlement by negotiation in 1929 with division of the territory between Peru and Chile.

Minor disputes have remained minor disputes in a number of instances through the use of both formal and informal peace machinery. The Aaland Island dispute was settled by the League between Finland and Sweden in 1920, the Turkish-Iraq border dispute as well in 1925-26. A century-old boundary dispute between Honduras and Guatemala was settled by arbitration in 1933. Honduras and Nicaragua ended their bounadry dispute in 1937 with signing of reciprocal pacts. Arbitration and negotiation in 1934 settled the Leticia dispute between Peru and Colombia.

No one believed that the United States and Britain would go to war over sovereignty of Canton and Enderbury Islands, vital for transpacific aviation. But the peaceful agreement last week which permits both Nations to use them for commercial air bases adds to the record of sensible solutions.

A Monday Feature

Honors Netherlands Ancestry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIJKERK, Netherlands—Memory of the van Rensselaers, one of the Netherlands families which in the early years of the seventeenth century founded the first settlement in Manhattan and called it New Amsterdam, was honored here recently by a distinguished descendant now residing in New York, Miss Florence van Rensselaer. She has enabled the board of the Netherlands Reformed Church in this small town in the Province of Guelderland, to restore the tombstone of "Captain Hendrick van Rensselaer" (1601) and "Captain Johannes van Rensselaer" (1602), her forefathers in direct line. It has now been transformed into a magnificent memorial tablet.

Two years ago Miss van Rensselaer discovered that the old tombstone in the Nijkerk church covered the remains of two of her ancestors, twins, both of whom had fallen in the Netherlands' 80 years war for freedom (1568-1648).

A small but distinguished gathering attended the ceremony at the unveiling of the memorial tablet. Many of the Nijkerk people were dressed in their provincial Guelderland costumes—the women in black skirt and bodice and a white pleated tulle bonnet, the men in plain black suits.

Miss van Rensselaer had come from the United States for the occasion. Among those present were Dr. H. M. van Haersma de With van Salentijn, Netherlands Ambassador at Washington, Miss Gardener, a friend of Miss van Rensselaer, Baron van Tuyl van Serooskerken, Baroness Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, Boreel van Oldenaller, Gentleman-in-Waiting at the Court of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and M. W. van Rensselaer Bowier, the representative of the only branch of the van Rensselaer family that is left in the Netherlands.

Omaha Boy Wins Soap Box Derby With White Plains Lad Second

AKRON, Ohio., Aug. 15 (AP)—Robert Berger, Omaha, Neb., boy, yesterday won the fifth annual All-American Soap Box Derby, barely edging Richard Ballard, White Plains, N. Y., youngster in a photo-finish in the deciding heat.

Ballard, younger brother of Bobby Ballard who won last year's derby, was first announced as the winner and was introduced over the radio as the new champion.

His eyes filled with tears when the official announcer shouted "Correction—the photographs show the winner was Robert Berger of Omaha."

Richard brushed away the tears and congratulated the tall youth whose car crossed the finish line only an inch or two in front of his.

Robert's father, Roy L. Berger, rural mail carrier, and his entire family were among the crowd estimated at nearly 100,000 which saw the championship heat at Derby Downs.

As first prize, Robert, who represented the Omaha World-Herald, was awarded a $2,000 college scholarship, a silver trophy, a diamond set gold medal and a wrist watch. Richard won an automobile as second prize. Stanford Hartshorn, Jr., of Gardner, Mass., winner of third prize, also received an automobile. Trophies for fourth and fifth place were awarded to Robert Finlay of New York City and Lamar McDaniel of Atlanta, Ga., respectively.

Boys representing newspapers in 109 United States cities, Hawaii, Panama and Belleville, Ont., competed in the derby. In home made, gravity-powered automobiles which had to be constructed at a cost of less than $10 each, the youngsters sped down the concrete hillside track in four hours of racing.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.), WORL, 920kc, on Sept. 4, 11; also short-wave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.12 mc (E. D. S. T.), 6.04 mc on Sept. 4, 10:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Sept. 4.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25. Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 21, 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Aug. 21, Sept. 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 21, 28, Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 550kc, on Aug. 21, Sept. 4, 18.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1260kc, on Aug. 28, Sept. 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 21, 28, Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Sept. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Aug. 21, 28, Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Sept. 4.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Aug. 28.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Aug. 21, 28, Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

Australia

New South Wales

Kogarah (auspices Sixth Church, Sydney): Victory Theater, 3:45 p. m., Sept. 18.

Victoria

Bendigo: Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Pall Mall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 20.

Melbourne (First Church): Melbourne Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29; and 1:10 p. m., Sept. 23.

United States

California

San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 23.

Connecticut

Mystic: Mystic Congregational Church, Broadway, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 21.

Massachusetts

Bourne (auspices Society, Buzzards Bay): Bourne High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 21.

New Hampshire

Laconia: Unitarian Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 22. Radiocast Station WLNH, 1310 kilocycles.

Wolfeboro: Brewster Memorial Building, 3 p. m., Aug. 21.

New York

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Aug. 22.

Pennsylvania

Stroudsburg: Sherman Theater, 526½ Main Street, 3 p. m., Aug. 21.

Rhode Island

Newport: Rogers High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Aug. 25.

Czech Press Asked To Omit Warning

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government yesterday requested newspapers not to print a declaration by the Society of Czechoslovak Army Officers that there could be "no retreat" on maintenance of the integrity of the Republic.

The request was made on the ground that the manifesto, which had been regarded as a warning to the Sudeten German Party, was a "spontaneous act for which Government approval had not been secured."

Communists Ran Maytag Strike, Frey Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

dence shows, and the American public should be informed as to the individuals, both native and foreign born, who use the large salaries paid to them which comes from the American public, in supplying these radicals with funds."

Radicals in Hollywood

"Another activity which should receive complete attention and investigation," said the report, "is the collecting of funds in Los Angeles and Hollywood by the North American Committee to aid the Spanish democracy and its twin brother, the Medical Bureau. This activity which is carried on by well-known radicals among the motion picture colony, has the support of Communists.

"Evidence tends to show that all phases of radical and Communistic activities are rampant among the studios of Hollywood and although well known, is a matter which the movie moguls desire to keep from the public.

Turning to Harry Bridges, Mr. Sullivan insisted that his "baleful and destructive influence" must be removed "if peace and prosperity is ever to reign" on the Pacific Coast again.

"There is no question," the report said, "that Harry Bridges receives support from official government sources. These sources should be exposed by this Committee and those guilty held up before the bar of public opinion.

"Witnesses can be produced who can name the day and date when an official of the Immigration Service contacted Harry Bridges and called him to his office where he read to him a confidential letter of instructions on his future behavior, written by an outstanding official of the Labor Department."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—John P. Frey of the American Federation of Labor charged that John L. Lewis' rival labor organization was honeycombed with members of the Communist Party, whose purpose he said was revolution.

Informing a House Investigating Committee that 280 Communist Party members were or had been on Committee for Industrial Organization payrolls as organizers and officials, he added "in fairness" that Mr. Lewis and the majority of his followers were opposed to Communism.

Mr. Frey, chief of the Metal Trades Department of the AFL told the Committee, "it's time the public knew the truth about efforts of the Communist Party in the United States to carry out the purpose of Moscow and the Third International, which purpose is revolution."

In additoin to charging that 280 Communist Party members were or had been on CIO pay rolls, Mr. Frey gave the Committee a list of 60 others high in the CIO ranks who, he said, were Communists or closely linked with Communism. Among these were John Brophy, CIO director; Francis Gorman, International President of the United Textile Workers; Wyndham Mortimer, Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers of America, who, Mr. Frey said, was a Communist official elected recently under the Party name of George Baker; and Harry Bridges, chief of the Maritime Union of the Pacific. Mr. Frey produced in evidence what he said was a photographic copy of Mr. Bridges' Party membership card.

In Pittsburgh, Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, denied that Mr. Brophy is a Communist, and termed testimony concerning him an "unmitigated lie."

"Mr. Brophy is an active member of the Roman Catholic Church and his son is studying for the priesthood," he said.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 433 W. 21st St.—15½ by 21 ft. living room, 11 ft. casement window, fireplace; north, east and south exposures; modern, fireproof; $90-$110.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm, away from traffic; creek, lovely woodland, artistic home; splendid table, own cows; tennis, swimming; Americans desired; adults $17 up, children $10; Sept., Oct. rates, $14 and $16. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

MOUNT PLEASANT—GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Homelike house; individual camps; beautiful view; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 59 mi. from Boston. Uncanonmic Mt. region. 43rd season. $18 to $17 weekly; $2.50 to $3 transient. Accommodates 25. Booklet. Tel. 98. MISS A. MERRILL.

FOR RENT

CORNER store; excellent for specialty or kiddie shop; reasonable rent. FR. MULLER, 8010 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE wanted; cook, housework; general handy man; quarters are two bedrooms, living room and bath; would accommodate father and daughter or mother and son country place; five in family state experience, wages desired and references. MRS. A. S. HARRISON, Southport, Conn., or phone office, LO. 5-7124 (New York City).

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Attractive English colonial, 7 rooms, recreation room, garage; centrally located. Box C-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4600. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, three afternoons; office 1960. 11 West 42nd St. CH. 4-6384.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MODERN tourist home; New England hospitality; $1 per person. The Locust House, Mrs. William Dews, Bridgton, Me. Tel. 136-3.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, cashier and switchboard operator; capable of taking full charge; fifteen years' experience; best references. Write Box 8-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS FOR CHORAL SOCIETY FALL CONCERT. WRITE STUDIO 1106, CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prizes for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Card Sensation! Big profits selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-49, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
EXCLUSIVE MARYLAND APTS.
NOW RENTING
839 East South Temple Was 5433

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. 118 work rd. Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

RANCH for sale to settle estate; 580 acres, 50 under ditch; good buildings, water decreed; electricity, telephone, mail. Write to MAY NOBLE, Whitehall, Montana.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032. Daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel OIL
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

• BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

HUMMING BIRD
and
PHOENIX HOSIERY
A gift she will always appreciate
CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605-09 MARKET STREET

GRAND LAUNDRY
Launderers and Dry Cleaners
DU PONT
PER-CLENE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Du Pont Per-Clene Used Exclusively
Vanderver Ave. and Lamotte St.
DIAL 7208

Storm's Health Shoes
For Men, Women and Children
A complete shoe service for the entire family.
Fittings by X-Ray
Ninth and King Sts., Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
national advertisers phone National 2142
8 to 4 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Prompt Service
on
Business, Apartment and Residential Rentals
PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 Tower Bldg. District 9248

MAINE

AUBURN

HIGH GRADE COAL
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Avenue, Corner Elm Street

CLEANERS DYERS
BAIN'S
We Call and Deliver
11 Chestnut St. Tel. 1624

BANGOR

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie.
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

Queen City Dye House
18 Clinton Street Dial 5167
QUALITY WORK
Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing of All Kinds

The ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE and CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

BOWDOINHAM

Cap'n Hoyt's Sea Chest
One-fourth mile from Route 201 and two miles from Route 201A.
Treasure Trove for the Folks Back Home. Afternoon Tea Served. *For Special Orders Phone Bowdoinham 27 or write* "GRANDMOTHER NEWHALL," Box 27, Bowdoinham, Me.

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

MAINE

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Midsummer Sale of Furniture
The remarkable values make this sale an impressive opportunity for our customers who have furniture needs to fill. Every piece in the sale is P.M.B. furniture—an assurance of good materials, good workmanship and good styling that insures quality and satisfaction. Savings average 10% to 33⅓% from our regular prices.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

— SOUVENIRS — GIFTS — PRIZES
Costume Jewelry—Bags—Purses
Always of excellence
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
521 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

GIFTS
for All Occasions
Send a Gift to the Folks Back Home
Loring, Short & Harmon
474 CONGRESS STREET

BICKNELL Photo Service
15 PREBLE STREET
Maine's Largest Photographic Store

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 814 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call.

J. J. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
GEORG JENSEN
Hand Wrought Silver
J. A. MERRILL & Co., Inc.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Life Insurance—Annuities
General Insurance
It is our desire to be of service. May we help you with your insurance problems?
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
America's Most Famous Shoes
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
539 Congress St. Portland, Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046
9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARPER METHOD
is a specialized service . . . a beauty system far different from the usual.
A Visit to Our Shop Will Convince You
Harper Method Shop
PARK STREET Phone 2301

NoMend Hosiery
Has been accorded the highest possible rating by the Better Fabric Testing Bureau!
HARRY G. EMMONS
DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association

Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.
DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
33 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
Wilbur Coon Shoes
TONKIN & FRASER
79 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store....41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store.....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEARCOAL
Tel. 320

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
Super SHELL
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

DOVER

Jim's Service Station
Chrysler Sales Service
Texaco Certified Service
Marfak Lubrication
Ask about our 40 for 1 Service
624 Central Avenue Tel. 57

We Deliver
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73
Heinz Baby Food

A Balanced Wardrobe
OF MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING
Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY

E. J. YORK
MAIN OFFICE, 6 LOCUST ST.
Lumber, Builders' Supply and Coal

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region Visit
LOUGEE - ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.
657 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

The G. & S. HAT SHOPPE
Tel. 844
43 Canal St., Laconia, N. H.

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN and MARMON
Latest Models for Both Ladies and Gentlemen
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 MAIN STREET. LACONIA, N. H.

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

GEORGE E. PEARSON CO.
Dependable Jewelers
WATCHES
If you need a new one we sell the best.—If yours is in need of repair, we guarantee the best work done by an expert.
926 ELM STREET

Inside and Out
SPRUCE UP YOUR HOME
PAINT-UP
What a Marvelous Change a Little Painting Will Do
Call 4719-W for Information
KARL W. POLSON
MASSABESIC ST. 339 MYRTLE ST.

YOUR DOLLARS Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3530-W

Now—Movies cost less than snapshots! The Sensational New
Univex CINE 8 $9.95
30 Ft. Film Roll 60c
Let us develop your pictures. Framed made to order.
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 Manchester Street

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

JENNEY GASOLINE
Drain the crankcase and fill with Jenny Solvenoil — the new patented motor oil that will reduce friction drag and so increase power. Will reduce sludge and carbon and so last longer and protect better.
Jenney Service Station
BROOK AND ELM STREETS

NASHUA

Have You a Balanced Wardrobe?
- Washable Shantung
- Black and White Sheers
- Linen Suits
- Cotton Dresses
- Lingerie (Longer Line)

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
81 W. PEARL STREET TEL. 489

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk
GRADE PASTEURIZED
Newport creamery
Tel. 389
MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS BUTTERMILK BIRELEY'S ORANGEADE CHOCOLATE TOMATO JUICE COTTAGE CHEESE

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
All Kinds of Beauty Work
200 Broadway
Tel. 3460

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
515 THAMES STREET TEL. 575
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

The Arnold Art Store
PICTURE FRAMING
CARDS, STATIONERY
LENDING LIBRARY
(Home-Made Cakes, Pies and Bread)
24 BROADWAY TEL. 2273

ARAKEL H. BOZYAN
Dealer in Rare Antique and Modern
ORIENTAL RUGS
140 BELLEVUE AVENUE

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2680

Adrian Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

OSCAR SCHULTZ
18 BROADWAY TEL. 1118
Greenhouses, Houston Ave. Tel. 910
Gladden Every Day With Flowers

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

HILL HOME INN
A QUIET, RESTFUL PLACE
Modern, attractive rooms. Chicken and Duck Dinners Every Day. Special Luncheons and Dinners Arranged
TEL. 1840 PUTNEY ROAD
A. L. HAMILTON, Prop.

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Apparel and Accessories for Summer Play-Times
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
PHONE 2040 802 MAIN ST.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

TRY Trading at
BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
for Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Choice Meats

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
for Play Clothes
Visit
THE SUN SHOP
FIRST FLOOR

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

RICHMOND

For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING
Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

T&E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

THE SMART SHOP
Ladies' Ready to Wear Apparel
Exclusive but Not Expensive
848 Fourth Ave. Phone 6286

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED THE MAY 1670
SEEING CALGARY
isn't complete without visiting the city's modern department store where shopping is pleasant and values outstanding.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7333

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NIPPON SILKS CO.
Dress Goods, Silk Hosiery, Lingerie and Novelties
10075 JASPER AVENUE

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

PICARDY'S
for
ICE CREAM — LUNCHES
PASTRY — CANDIES
10122 Jasper Ave. Phone 27623

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. LIMITED
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

C. I. L.
A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.
Sold Exclusively by
J. A. Werner Hardware Co. LIMITED
Est. 1906 10134 99 St. Phone 2230

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

Hudson's Bay Company
Merchandise of traditional HBC quality—at prices within easy reach of everyone—at the "Bay" in Edmonton.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m., daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Incorporated 2nd May, 1670
Enjoy a delightful meal in the GEORGIAN ROOM
Delicious, wholesome food—tastefully prepared—pleasant surroundings—courteous service.
Fifth Floor, The "Bay"

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87-647
Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Spring Air
The only mattress you've ever heard of that's guaranteed for 15 years.
Exclusive in Hamilton with
Robinson's

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

Prospect Dairy, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavor, try our pasteurized milk. Also fresh butter, cream, buttermilk and creamed cottage cheese.
445 Wentworth St. N. Ph. 4-3400
"Why Take Chances?"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm." Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
62 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone 2-4658

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 7 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, State Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
re-guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination
Cairncross & Lawrence Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn Mgr Met. 944

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

For Delicious Food in Cool Comfort
Stop at Our Cafeteria
Smallman & Ingram Limited

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON. STRATFORD. GALT

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Shepard
TAXI SERVICE
Transfer and Moving Vans
94 Slater Street 2-1737

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal Novelties

245 Bank Street 2-6283

INSURANCE
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited 2-4823
Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Hackett's SHOE REPAIRING
Dyeing a Specialty
Prompt City-Wide Delivery Service
2 STORES PHONE
82 Bank at Queen 2-3709
428 Bank at Gladstone 2-4700

W. A. RANKIN LIMITED
2-4241
410 Bank Street, Ottawa
Home and Builders' Hardware
Jap-a-lac Time Tested Paints
LOWEST PRICES PERSONAL ATTENTION
Received at all times from our Service Department.
SALES Ford SERVICE
Campbell Motors LTD. (OTTAWA)
265 Laurier Ave. N.

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

THRIFTY SERVICE
All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use—wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LTD.
ELGIN CITY Ford PHONE 5660
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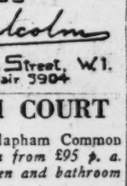
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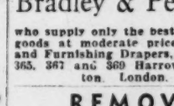
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Birds Fly?

A bird is a natural flying machine of many sizes and models, from the tiny humming birds to the giant condor. To be efficient, a flying machine must combine lightness with strength. In the bird, this result has been accomplished in a number of ingenious ways.

For one thing, the bird's backbone has been shortened, and part of the vertebrae fused, with the pelvis for added strength. The bones of the bird which make up its framework are hollow, another way of gaining lightness while preserving strength.

The heavy parts such as the powerful muscles which move its

wings and legs, are located close to the bird's center of gravity. The head, which if heavy might tend to throw the bird out of balance, is a miracle of lightness. The skull bones are extremely thin and light, and the jaws have no weighty bone and muscle for mastication purposes. That service is performed by the gravel-filled gizzard, located near the center of gravity.

Even the wing, which provides the motive power for flying, has few heavy muscles on it. Instead, we find the muscles which move the wings attached to the keel of the breast-bone.

The bird's wings are required to do duty both as propeller and planes; that is, they must both support the bird in the air and drive it forward in flight. From a raised position, the wings stroke strongly forward, downward, and backward, serving to hold the bird up and row it forward in the sea of air.

On the downward stroke, the overlapping feathers of the wings prevent any air from slipping through, the concave under surface catching a maximum amount of air. On the up-stroke, however, an automatic movement of the feathers turns each slightly so that the wind can slip between them as well as slip easily from the convex upper surface of the wing. As a result, little loss of either altitude or momentum is experienced during the upward stroke.

The bird's tail comes into use as a balance, a brake, and a rudder, but the bird does its steering largely by means of banking and a difference in wing strokes, as the course of a rowboat can be changed by pulling more strongly on one oar than on the other.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Opportunity

Strange objects to the number of a dozen are selected and displayed conspicuously about the house, with the label "Opportunity" on each—for example, an ear of red corn, a saddle stirrup, a garden rake, etc.

Evade as much as possible any questions asked. About the middle of the evening, when everyone is engrossed in a game, remove the objects. Then call for written lists of them.

The winner is "Professor Quiz" to discover detailed descriptions of the objects one by one, followed by showing the object.—W. D. M., Wichita, Kan.

Jest a Minute

"No, I'm not the lady of the house!"

First Apartment Houses

Monitor Camera Club from Pearl H. Mans, Topeka, Kan.

Ruins at Mesa Verde, Colorado, the Best-Preserved Ancient Cliff Dwellings in the United States

Quotation for Today

HOPE is like the sun, which as we journey towards it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.—SAMUEL SMILES.

Brevities

Detroit News: Americanism: Selling the primitive foreigner the machines to make the merchandise he now buys from us. Wondering what becomes of our export trade.

Milwaukee Journal: An oil drill set up for demonstration purposes at Tulsa struck oil. Maybe we'd better bill this "pump priming" as an exhibition.

Washington Post: A western dean says the average man can tell all he knows in two hours. Yes, and when the two hours are up, the a. m. sets in talking about women or politics.

St. Louis Star-Times: Now that Japan is making silk from soy beans, the reverse process may be expected in time. In which case: "Hm-m, the soup tastes sheer tonight!"

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

de Kánya, Dr. Kálmán (käl′-män dĕ kän′-yō)—Foreign Minister of Hungary.

Fraga, Gen. Ignacio Llanderas (ĕg-nä′-thyō lyän-dä′-räs frä′-gä)—Insurgent chief of the military region of Andalusia.

Gayda, Virginio (vēr-jēn′-yō gī′-dä)—Editor of the Giornale d'Italia, frequently the editorial mouthpiece of the Italian Fascist Government.

Guachalla, Dr. Luis F. (lōō-ēs′ gwä-chä′-yä) — Bolivian Minister to the United States.

Hiranuma, Kiichiro (kē′-chĭ-rō hĭ-rä-nōō′-mä) — President of Japan's Privy Council.

Horthy, Admiral Nicholas von (fŏn hōr′-tē)—Regent of Hungary.

Ikeda, Seihin (sä′-hĭn ĭ-kē′-dä)—Japan's Minister of Finance, Commerce, and Industries.

Itagaki, Lieut. Gen. Seishiro (sä′-shĭ-rō ĭ-täng′-gä-kĭ)—Japan's new War Minister, who succeeded Gen. Gen Sugiyama.

Izvestia (ĭzy-vyä′-styĕ-yĕ—the y's in the first three syllables denote that the preceding consonants are pronounced with the front of the tongue near the hard palate)—Russian Government newspaper. Means "news, information."

Makhlis, Lev (lyĕf mäĸ′-lyēs)—Chief of the Russian Army's political party.

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha (mō-hăm′-mād mä-mōōd′ pä′-shä)—Premier of Egypt.

Osuský, Štěpán (shtyĕ′-pän ō′-sōōs-kē)—Czechoslovakian Minister to Paris.

Pravda (präv′-dä)—Official Communist organ in Moscow. Means "truth, justice."

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Cristobal (krĭs-tō′-bāl)—Town at Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal.

Yangtze (yäng′-tsē′) — The principal river in China.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menú; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

In England

Monitor Camera Club from George Fryers, Broadstairs, Kent, Eng.

Not All the "Dutch Windmills" Are in the Netherlands. This One Has Been in Use Near Canterbury for Almost 100 Years

Leave It Unsaid

It is an art to say the right thing at the right time, but far more difficult to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment.—The Churchman.

In Lighter Vein

Influence of the New Deal

A youngster spotted some workmen armed with picks and shovels, and rushed into the house to report: "I think they're going to WPA our street!"

Worst First

House-owner: "If people wish to view the house, show them the telephone booth first."

Agent: "Why?"

House-owner: "That will make the rooms seem bigger."—Die Gruene Post.

Problem of Etiquette

A man and his wife recently went for a hike in the woods. Suddenly they realized that they had lost their way.

"I wish Emily Post were here with us," said the husband. "I think we took the wrong fork!"

Sweden and Ireland

WORCESTER, Mass., July 11—Police Chief Thomas F. Foley today detailed the following officers to act as special guards for Prince Bertil of Sweden during his visit here today: Lieut. James J. Flanagan, Patrolmen Edward Hogan, James Dolan, George Rafferty, James Dunn, Thomas Burns, Edwin Cronin, Bernard Hanlan, Thomas McCarthy, Patrick Brosnahan, Walter Murphy, and William McGuinness.—Boston Globe.

Sweden go bragh!—New Yorker.

Jersey Salad

Then there's the Jersey salad—tomatoes, eggs, and an anti-Hague orator!

Picture of a Man Who Left a Most Enjoyable Vacation Companion at Home

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THIS IS IT! LIFE! NOW— WONDER WHAT TH' CUBS DID YESTERDAY
THIRD DAY—
WONDER WHAT'S HAPPENIN' BETWEEN JAPAN AN' RUSSIA
WONDER HOW THE POTATOES ARE COMIN' OUT—
FOURTH DAY—
DIDJA'S ARM—? ? ? ? I'D LIKE TO KNOW WHAT TH' STOCK MARKET'S DOIN'—? ? ?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Jitters

COLLECTIVE jitters have been permitted to supersede collective security in international politics. As the new week begins, all Europe and much of America awakes from a bad night. Not only reports of German preparation for vast war maneuvers, but predictions of a coup and the beginning of a world war—now branded as irresponsible—plus a superstitious but misinformed likening of the fifteenth of August to the ides of March, gave the collective mentality of millions of mortals just the sort of material it knows how to make a ghastly bedtime story out of.

While much of the press and numerous radio reports were emphasizing the possibilities of disaster, it was not beyond the powers of objective reporting to balance the world statement with facts which make peace as likely as war. This the Monitor's staff correspondence from London did on Saturday. On Sunday night the radio was transmitting more hopeful views on Europe. By Monday morning, many news readers and listeners were aware that they had let the "jitters" distort their perspective.

For some people, not the least important discovery over the week end will be one which they can make in their dictionaries—that the ides of August, unlike the ides of March, fall not on the fifteenth but on the thirteenth, so that part of the cause of their scare had passed before they were aware of it.

While Czechoslovakia keeps its vigil, and London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Tokyo, and Moscow remain aware of pitfalls to be avoided, the news out of Europe becomes less disconcerting. Yet have the questions to be solved changed their color overnight? Have the maneuvers been called off? No. But the tendency of mankind to frighten itself has been exposed to itself once more.

Transatlantic Sabotage?

JUST when it seemed the Cunard White Star liner Queen Mary had achieved an incognito to which traveling royalty at times aspires, a conspiracy of inexplicable circumstances has brought that blissful state of four-day obscurity to a spectacular end. Apparently somebody opened the throttle a notch too wide. The result is that the Queen Mary is once again hopelessly snarled up in the blue ribbon of the Atlantic, while the French Line steamer Normandie pursues the not-so-glamorous path of a mere pretender to the Atlantic's unsteady throne.

One has only to realize the utter indifference with which the blue ribbon is viewed in British shipping circles, the insistent way they disavow any desire to stand in the garish spotlight of the publicity it precipitates, to realize the embarrassment the Queen Mary's record-breaking transatlantic round has caused the owners. The incident calls for a thorough investigation.

Circumstances point to a carefully-laid plot. There have been rumors that improvements were made secretly aboard the Queen Mary during the week she was in dock immediately preceding her record westward passage, but the Cunard company scoffed at them. One can imagine their consternation, therefore, as daily wireless messages came in reporting consecutive record-shattering runs from noon to noon. If there was a plot, it was well timed. The month of August, with its meteorological interim between early summer iceberg fogs and wild autumn westerlies, is the open season on blue ribbons. Circumstantial evidence points unmistakably to the conclusion that whoever tricked the Queen Mary into a record rounding of the North Atlantic was deliberately attempting to affect her reputation.

Military Monocles

A RECENT army regulation in Rumania forbids officers to wear monocles by way of ornament. No doubt there is wisdom in this; for the aspect of the monocle is not really martial. True, there is a hint of imperturbability about it, but it savors less of the coolness of the warrior than of the fastidious aloofness of Hotspur's courtier, which found expression in the remark that

> . . . but for these vile guns,
> He would himself have been a soldier.

It is not adapted to "an eye like Mars, to threaten and command," and, on the whole, men of action have eschewed it. Even the license of fiction has given rise to few exceptions, apart from Proust's General de Froberville, who was able to wear his monocle "like the single-eyed flashing front of the Cyclops"—and, of course, the Scarlet Pimpernel; but his quizzing glass was definitely a disguise.

The monocled Bertie Wooster is no soldier, but he makes some claim in his memoirs, compiled by Mr. Wodehouse, to being a tactician. One can hardly allow the claim, however: his friends, who are in a position to know, are not above referring inelegantly to him as a "poor fish," and they evidently feel that his air does him little injustice—"the air," in the words of Proust again, "of carrying about upon his person only an accidental and perhaps purely symbolical fragment of the glass wall of his aquarium."

ADD ROADSIDE SIGNS: One observed at a farm near Damariscotta, Maine—"Eggs—Antiques."

"Purge" or Program?

WHY did President Roosevelt risk a damaging defeat by openly intervening in the Georgia primary? The American press seems to be almost unanimous in estimating that Senator George will be renominated despite Mr. Roosevelt's opposition. Only one newspaper whose comment we have seen—the Richmond Times-Dispatch—believes the President's influence will outweigh the record and reputation of one of the nation's strongest senators in his own State.

In running this real risk was Mr. Roosevelt merely "purging" his party on a basis of personal loyalty, or was he defining and strengthening a liberal program? Quite possibly the two purposes were mixed. But we believe those who oppose the President will make a mistake if they adopt the easy assumption that the motive was wholly personal.

There are some basic differences between Mr. Roosevelt's "liberalism" and Mr. George's "conservatism." The President said the Senator was no nearer speaking New Deal language than many northern Republicans. Mr. George emphasizes Jeffersonian insistence on states' rights. Mr. Roosevelt emphasizes Jeffersonian insistence on help for the underdog. Along these lines they divided over federal wage and hour regulation. But they did not divide at all over the question of federal crop control.

Nor was it wholly Jeffersonian doctrine that divided them on the "death sentence" for utilities. Mr. Roosevelt had a background of struggle in New York with the utilities. Mr. George had a background of sympathy with the propertied interests of Georgia. On the court and executive reorganization questions it was possible for intelligent and honest differences to separate Democrats as well as millions of other citizens. On the issue of using federal power to rehabilitate the South economically there is plenty of room for disagreement.

There are real differences. Whether they are chiefly based on policy or on personality may be better judged if the President's program is more clearly defined. Whether the President can afford to narrow his support will depend on whether more Americans prove to be behind the Roosevelt or the George policies. And whether the Roosevelt or the George policies are wiser for America is the really important question.

Plan E for Boston?

WITH all the news these days about the progress of efforts to install the new Plan E form of municipal government in Cambridge, Northampton, Quincy and elsewhere it is not to be wondered that Boston residents are strongly regretful that this plan—embodying the election of a city council by proportional representation, the council employing a city manager to administer the city—was made available to every municipality in Massachusetts except Boston.

Because of this exception, put in because sponsors of the Bill feared they might sacrifice the whole measure if they went up against the Boston political machines, Hub citizens are not able to take advantage of the advice given by that distinguished Cantabrigian, Prof. Oliver M. W. Sprague. Having advised such fiscal agencies as the Bank of England and the United States Treasury on the nuances of handling money, Professor Sprague turns from his Harvard pedagogic economics long enough to recommend this plan of government (essentially the same as that so successfully used in Cincinnati, Ohio) to his fellow Cambridge taxpayers, as well as to Americans generally, as the best available method for obtaining value for the tax dollar.

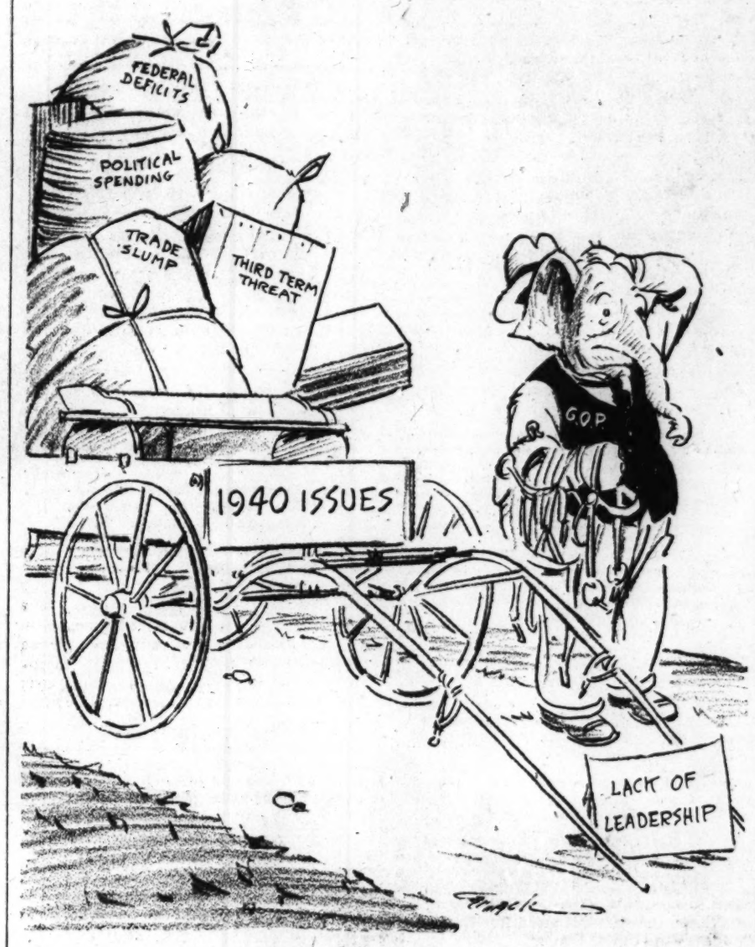
This inability to act with sister communities must be particularly annoying to Boston taxpayers with their $41.80 tax rate and assessments, still largely based on pre-depression valuations. By merely deleting those two little words, "except Boston," from Section 2 of Chapter 43 of the Massachusetts General Laws, the present Legislature might easily win the gratitude of taxpayers in the Commonwealth's largest city.

Greetings

A SUGGESTION was recently made in Czechoslovakia, and reprinted in the German Press, for a "compromise salute" to be used in the streets of Czechoslovakia: if, it was pointed out, the greeting was "H. H." (pronounced Ha Ha), this would mean to Germans "Heil Hitler," to Sudeten Germans "Heil Henlein," to Czechs "Heil Hodza," and to Slovaks "Heil Hlinka."

Yet it is interesting to note that it would do away with what, one imagines, are the main objects of such greetings, namely, the public proclamation of the giver's political creed, or the paying of a tribute to the other man's. The political aspect would be left in doubt, would be shelved; but if that step can be countenanced, would it not be logical to go further, and seize the occasion for a salute that is definite, and, in default of more eminent men, is at least, and not inappropriately, concerned with the well-being of the recipient? Why not wish each other the equivalent of "Good day"?

"A Horse, a Horse, My Kingdom for a Horse!"



Furnished Room

I ENTER a narrow hall between a restaurant and a confectionery store, climb one flight of stairs padded with red carpet for swank, then trudge up two bare-wood flights to a little cubicle on the fourth floor that resembles a monk's cell. There is just enough room between the single bed and the dresser for me to squeeze through to reach the antique rocker beside the window; there is just enough room at the head of the bed for me to open the closet door and hang up my clothes. To wash, I have to go outside in the hall; to take a bath, I have to go down one flight.

Outside my window, all the noises of the noisiest city in the world reverberate. In the front, a continual stream of taxis, private cars, trucks, and busses rumbles past day and night, while the Lexington Avenue subway roars beneath the pavement; on the side street, ditto everything but the subway; to the rear there is an incessant clatter of the Third Avenue "El," a street car line, and more motor traffic. It is my home in the big city, for $5 a week, while I am temporarily separated from my family—a typical furnished room of the midtown area.

* * *

Why do the fiction writers, the play writers, and the article writers neglect us, the occupants of furnished rooms? Those gentlemen usually lump New Yorkers into four general classes: (1) Rich bankers, brokers, playboys, and others of wealth who either (a) inhabit Park Avenue penthouses or (b) belong to the swanky, horsy sets of Westchester County, suburban Connecticut, New Jersey, and the North Shore of Long Island; (2) Broadway habitués such as actors, chorus girls, and gamblers; (3) bourgeois commuters who like to live in something resembling the country and manage to have little houses and gardens in the suburbs, and (4) the poverty-stricken masses of the slums and tenements. We of the fifth class, the furnished roomers, get almost no attention at all, yet we represent a sizable chunk of the city's population and contribute much to its flow of commerce and money. We are almost an industry.

For one thing, we are the mainstay of the small businessman of whom so much is heard nowadays. Have you ever walked about New York and wondered about the vast number of small shops and how they kept going? In every part of the city there are barber shops, beauty parlors, dry cleaners, shoe repairmen, haberdashery and lingerie shops, jewelry stores, cubbyhole groceries, and little delicatessens. Who supports them?

* * *

Not the casual hotel visitor, nor the commuter, who works in the city but does his buying at home, not the hordes of employees from the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and elsewhere, not any of them, but us, the furnished roomers of the neighborhood. I have my clothes pressed at Joe the Tailor's around the corner. Perhaps 500 others from the old brownstone-front buildings in the vicinity do likewise, and we keep Joe going. We do the same for all of Joe's fellow small businessmen. When they have us in sufficient number they don't have to go to Washington to plead for aid.

We put dollars into the tills of the newspapers. Every daily that carries want advertising beckons to us: "Singles, doubles, all conveniences"; "Quiet, cool, single, refined family"; "Charming single, running water." We enrich the telephone company with our calls to our homes in Boston, Syracuse, York, Pa., or what have you. We help the railroads and bus lines that bring us here and occasionally take us home. We aid in keeping the postal deficit down when we line up at the money order windows to send money home to wives, children, or parents.

Yes, indeed, we are important people, and it is time we were recognized. As matters now stand we are rated as mere transients, we have no vote, we have no rights beyond that of occupying our cubicles if we pay the rent regularly, we don't figure in the statistics of trade and commerce. That's no kind of a situation and the time is here for formation of an Association of the Occupants of Furnished Rooms to blazon our cause to the public. Maybe I'll start one—if my family doesn't arrive to whisk me out to the suburbs before I get around to it.

C. L. S.

The Wide Horizon

Intra-Party "War" Holds Washington's Eye

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Joseph C. Harsch

THOSE who have feared that the United States is becoming emotionally too involved in international affairs can draw comfort from American headlines of the last week. Europe seemed to be near a dangerous crisis. A companion crisis in the Far East was reached. A committee in Washington obtained evidence of two kinds of overseas ideological penetration—Fascist and Communist. But these grave and portentous events had a remote academic sound alongside what was the real news to the great majority of Americans.

These overseas events made some headlines. But the big headlines and the active interest of the country went to a sun-tanned man who landed at Pensacola, Florida, from a fishing expedition which—as have other such expeditions in previous New Deal years—seemed to have restored his self-confidence and renewed his determination to put his personal objectives ahead of any ideas of compromise and caution pressed on him by some of his advisers.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the big news, equally to those who support him and those who oppose him. Confident, smiling, politically perhaps a trifle reckless, he plunged the prestige of the President of the United States into the Georgia senatorial campaign, implied that he might do the same in South Carolina, and came back to the White House, whence reports shortly emanated that he would repeat his attacks on conservative Democratic candidates in Maryland and New York. The swiftness and dramatic quality of his political strokes has Washington trying to catch its breath, and politicians everywhere trying to keep up with the implications.

* * *

There is sound reason for the preoccupation with Mr. Roosevelt's political activities. The kind of government, and the kind of social and economic system the United States is going to have for many years to come, probably depends very much on the outcome of the struggle going on for control of the Democratic Party. Significantly, Republican national headquarters here has little better to do than sit on the sidelines and cheer the quarrelings in the opposing camp. Their strategists, like everyone else, realize that the future is being hammered out within the Democratic Party, and that there is little for them to do but wait for the outcome.

It would be worse than futile for Republicans to plan their own campaign until they know what they are going to be up against in 1940. Will it be a unified New Deal party carrying aloft the banners of Roosevelt "liberalism"? Will it be a compromise party with a compromise candidate, a man like Senator Barkley of Kentucky perhaps, who might keep the Democratic Party superficially intact, but who could not infuse into the party program that crusading fervor which Mr. Roosevelt has given it? Or will there be a complete capture of the party by the conservative old guard whom the President is now supposedly trying to "purge"?

The outcome hinges on Mr. Roosevelt, who stands out as the dramatic center of the whole American political picture. If he succeeds, the Republicans will have to raise the standard of conservatism. If he should fail completely and lose control of his party to the conservative wing, the Republicans might perforce find themselves suddenly transformed into the liberal party. If the outcome is a compromise within the Democratic Party, then the probable result nationally will be the kind of politics to which Americans are most accustomed: Two parties with a single thought—how to keep in office.

The best guess now is that the latter is the most likely outcome. Mr. Roosevelt has revived his "purge." But it is definitely a limited "purge." Three of the nine senators originally slated for purging have already been renominated without a sound from the White House. On his trip West he passed through the home regions of two more, McCarran of Nevada and Adams of Colorado, without saying a word against them.

* * *

Only two of the original nine have yet been touched, George of Georgia and Smith of South Carolina. If he goes into Maryland against Tydings, it will be three out of nine—far from a sweeping "purge." And if he makes good the latest rumor that he will use his influence against John O'Connor, chairman of the House Rules Committee, it will still be evidence rather of a drive against particular persons than a wholesale effort to "purge" all anti-New Dealers from the party.

The fact remains that the Democratic Party is in a state of ferment. No one knows what the process will produce. All they do know is that Mr. Roosevelt is stirring the kettle briskly and throwing in new ingredients. The uncertainty seems rather unsatisfactory, but it is far more interesting to the average American today than anything going on overseas. Even the pressure groups which kept Washington under constant tension all last winter over such subjects as the embargo on arms for the Spanish war have subsided. The State Department is the calmest and quietest place in the city.

Overseas troubles impinge noticeably on the Washington scene only in the activities of the House committee on un-American activities—and none too successfully there since a strong flavor of domestic politics pervades the atmosphere of the Dies committee room. It devoted its first day to exposing Naziism—an already old but still popular occupation these days. Its second day went to John P. Frey, head of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Frey talked a lot about Communism, but left the impression that his first interest was in discrediting the CIO, which happens to be getting continued comfort from the activities of the La Follette civil liberties committee at the other end of Capitol Hill. Certainly there has been nothing produced yet to take American eyes from the American political stage where Mr. Roosevelt is again quite noticeably in the spotlight.

Swing—Merely Digital Dexterity?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The one fact which has appeared and upon which all letter writers in your symposium on swing seem agreed, is that swing has nothing new to offer. It is played by larger and better bands than formerly, and in the "hot" numbers there is more so-called improvisation, but otherwise it is jazz, or rag-time if you will (cf. the present overwhelming popularity of "Alexander's Rag-time Band" which first panicked the customers about thirty-three years ago).

This matter of individual instruments "going to town" on a melody deserves short shrift. Mr. Goodman's naïve statement, "It's really composition on the spot," is almost pathetic. A conglomeration of notes false to both the main melody and the harmony and utterly meaningless by themselves, recommended only by the fact that they follow the rhythm, is not composition, any more than the tobacco auctioneer's chant is English composition. The ears of even those who are deceived by this sort of thing could realize this if it were only possible to hear a couple of slow-motion records of hot tunes. Doubtless hot playing is "an outlet for individual expression" (Cohan says so), but so are murder and mayhem. No, only the empiricist will make the mistake of classifying hot improvisation as music. It is merely a form of amusement resulting from digital dexterity, and belongs with card tricks and other kinds of prestidigitation.

Can your correspondent be serious when he enlarges upon the theme that "swing" has "brought a new and intricate development of rhythm into being"? Nothing more unvarying than the rhythm of jazz was ever conceived by man. The whole structure rests upon the tom-tom-like precision of the percussion section, which includes piano, double bass, and drums. If, as the gentleman from Reading says, "The new sense of rhythm cannot be properly expressed with our present system of musical notation," it must perforce be because we lack characters meaning, "at this point spin your double bass on its end pin," or "for the next four bars, beat time on the back wall with your wire brush." Otherwise, the scoring of anything played is perfectly possible, if and when desirable.

Swing music, intelligently played, is entertaining, sometimes highly so. It always pleases me, occasionally excites me. He who condemns it arbitrarily probably deserves the classification of "stuffed shirt." But let us enjoy it for what it is, a humble form of music, without distinction of any sort save its availability for dancing. In forty years it has advanced not a whit save in the matter of orchestral coloring, and that is due entirely to the work of expert arrangers.

It can never make any basic advance as music, for it is without form, and would cease to be swing if it tried to employ any but the elementary melodic and harmonic material of which it is now made. DEAN WINSLOW HANSCOM

Brookline, Mass.

He Sings While He Works

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the risk of disillusioning the more poetical reader, it can be doubted if either ecstasy or vigilance makes the mockingbird interrupt his song to leap suddenly upward from a high perch. Of course these acrobatics may be due, as Mary Zirkle suggested on this page recently, to "a bursting lightness within his small body that even melody cannot relieve," but much casual observation of the habits of this favorite bird makes me think he is more concerned, like many of us, with the immediate problem of making a living.

The mockingbird apparently likes to feed upon high-flying insects, and thus perches up in the air, ready to halt the concert whenever a bit of breakfast comes into view. Once this prosaic necessity has been taken care of, however, he returns to the more interesting job of entertainment. Certainly he is not preoccupied with economic problems, although perhaps realizing full well that song alone is a sparse diet. What makes me like him best is that he does what more of us should do—he sings as he works. B. B.

New York, N. Y.

He Made the World Laugh

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is true enough, that the audacious youth who has just been acclaimed in four countries after flouting all rules of the flying game has added nothing to knowledge of over-ocean flying. It is even said that his merry prank may lead others to similar unwise attempts that end with disaster.

But let's not connect the frolic with serious matters. Douglas Corrigan made the world laugh again, and what better could a lone man do for the bruised and bandaged old sphere, than to send a chuckle rippling round it. If it forgot undeclared wars and the clouds of others for no more than a moment, at least that long there was everywhere good will and brotherhood. C. G. B.

Wellesley, Mass.

A Correction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue I was credited with the authorship of an article about the Federal Writers' Project, titled "What Is a Writer," which you reprinted on your editorial page from the Saturday Review of Literature. The article actually was written by Bernard DeVoto. The confusion arose, no doubt, from the fact that two weeks before the reprint was made, an article of mine on the Project appeared in the Saturday Review. I appreciate the compliment in my being credited with the work of Mr. DeVoto.

BLAIR BOLLES

Washington, D. C.

Partial to "Sweet" Music

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Personally I prefer the classical, the symphonic, the waltz melodies, and am especially partial to the "sweet" music of the Lombardos, which is an inspiration to me to "whistle while I work."

MRS. BESS. ECKSTEIN

Oklahoma City, Okla.